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No. 803.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, August 27, 1770.

*** *THE* PUBLISHERS *of this Paper hereby inform their Customers and others, That they have Removed their* PRINTING-OFFICE *two Doors lower down Queen-Street, to the House formerly improv'd by Messieurs* Kneeland & Green, *directly opposite the new Court-House.*

From the Committee of Inspection.

A LIST of the Names of *those* who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement.

JOHN GILLESPIE,
In Common-Street, has imported a Quantity of Glass contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, and refuses to reship them.

John Bernard,
(In King-Street, almost opposite Vernon's Head.

James McMasters,
(On Treat's Wharf.

Patrick McMasters,
(Opposite the Sign of the Lamb.

William Jackson,
At the Brazen Head, Cornhill, near the Town-House.

Theophilus Lillie,
(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-House, North-End.

John Taylor,
(Nearly opposite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
(Opposite the Old Brick Meeting House, all of Boston.

Israel Williams, Esq; & Son,
(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.

And, *Henry Barnes,*
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

IT must evidently appear either by Importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement, or by breaking their Contract with the Merchants, that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America: It is therefore highly proper that the Public should know who they are, that have at this critical Time, forfeidly detached themselves from the public Interest; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wishers to it; so those who afford them their Countenance or give them their Custom, must expect to be considered in the same disagreeable Light.

From the Committee of Inspection,

We have receiv'd the following Vote, viz.

AT a full Meeting of the Trade on Tuesday the 7th of August Instant, it was unanimously Voted, That the Names of all those Persons who had imported any Goods from Great-Britain, not permitted in the Non-Importation Agreement, and should refuse reshipping the same, be published in the Monday's News-Papers, except such Importers as are at too great a Distance to be apprized of this Resolution, and that Notice hereof be given in the next Thursday's Print—In Consequence of the above Vote, the Committee of Inspection are under the Necessity of publishing the Names of the following Persons, who have been return'd by the Committee appointed for that Purpose, as refusing to comply with the Expectation of the Trade, in reshipping their Goods, viz.

Messrs. William Bowes,
Rufus Greene,
Edward Church,
Nathaniel Cary,
William Coffin, jun.

N. B. Some other Persons have imported, but being out of Town the Committee could not see them.

Whereas sundry Persons make it

a Practice to come over to this Island in Order to Game; by which Means I have suffered greatly for a Number of Years past, by their driving and hunting the Stock, with Dogs, and oftentimes by their shooting and killing Sheep, &c. and by putting my Family in Danger of their Lives: —These are therefore to forbid all Persons from Gunning on said Island, as I am determined to follow the Steps of the Law against all Offenders for the future.

Noddles-Island, } Henry Howell Williams.
Aug. 18, 1770. }

LONDON, May 28.

An Address and Petition from the Parliament of Ireland is preparing to be brought over by several of its Members to be presented to his Majesty.

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent at Paris.

"To the List of the French Fleet which I some Time ago sent you, and which you may be assured is exact, you may now add to it forty others from 64 to 84 Guns, the Duke of Choiseul having purchased that Number of the late East India Company. The French Fleet at this Time consists of upwards of an hundred Sail, which may be ready for the Sea in a very short Time, and which can be compleatly manned in the Space of a Week.

Yesterday some Dispatches of great Moment were received at St. James's, from the Court of Petersburgh.

There is at this Time a larger Demand for Ship Cannon, and other Military Stores, than has been known for many Years in Time of Peace.

A Report prevails, that a neighbouring Court has sent a Squadron of eight Men of War to the Assistance of the Grand Signior in the Archipelago.

May 29. It is said, a process was actually issued out of the Exchequer against L—d H——d, requiring that Nobleman to make up his accounts; and it is also said that he has already acknowledged the receipt of forty-three millions, but that the account of disbursements for thirty-eight millions only are yet delivered in, so that five millions remain to be accounted for. The ballance, however, when the whole is brought in, it is thought, will be very inconsiderable. (*l*)

Wednesday two Common Councilmen, of opposite Principles, had such a warm Altercation in the Prince's Chamber at S. James's, that they spit in the each other's Face, and use of their Fists to decide the Dispute, which might have produced black Eyes and bloody Noses, had not a Gentleman of the Law, [illegible] served them, come up, and told them, that for Behaviour they were both liable to be imprisoned, each to have one of his Hands cut off; which so intimidated the Heroes that they immediately disappeared, and made a precipitate Retreat homewards, not judging it safe to wait for the rest of their Brethren, whom they had accompained hither.

Gosport, May 19. "Monday the masters and surgeons from the guardships were ordered to survey some provisions brought home in the Glory, which were found to be human flesh, and had been eaten of by some of the ship's company: Having taken in provisions up the Streights, and other places, they are not certain from which place they took it in."

LONDON, *June* 2.

Yesterday William De Gray, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, moved the Court of King's-Bench for the discharge of Mr. Bingley, alledging, that his having suffered two years imprisonment, was sufficient for any offence he had been guilty of. This was acceded to by the Court, and he was brought to the bar, and there set at liberty.

A Scheme is said to be forming by several Members of the Minority, which will alarm the Ministry more than any thing yet done.

It is now talked, that the Office of Secretary of State for the Plantations is to be abolished, and the Affairs of Trade and the Colonies to be regulated upon an entire new Plan.

Letters from Boston in New-England mention, that great Heats and Animosities continue to subsist in the Councils of that Province where the ministerial Party apparently decrease.

Yesterday Sir William Stephenson, Alderman Trethick, Alderman Crosby, attended by the Sheriffs, and the Commons appointed a Committee to wait upon Lord Chatham, attended his Lordship, at his House in Pall-Mall, when Sir William Stephenson, in the Name of the Committee, addressed his Lordship to this Effect:

My Lord,

WE have the pleasing Satisfaction to deliver to your Lordships the grateful Thanks of the Citizens of London, for your Lordship's most eminent public Services; and we sincerely congratulate your Lordship, on being equally distinguished in the Direction of a glorious War, and in your Endeavours to restore the Principles of our most excellent Constitution.

And then he presented the Thanks of the Common-Council, which are as follow:

BECKFORD MAYOR.

A Common-Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Monday the Fourteenth of May, 1770.

A MOTION was made, and Question put, "That "the grateful Thanks of this Court be presented to the Right Honorable William Earl of Chatham, "for the Zeal he has shewn in Support of those most "valuable and sacred Privileges, the Right of Election, and the Right of Petition; and for his Wishes "and Declaration, That his Endeavours shall hereafter be used that Parliaments may be restored to their "original Purity, by shortening their Duration, and "introducing a more full and equal Representation; "an Act which will render his Name more honoured "by Posterity, than memorable Successes of the glorious War he conducted;" the same was resolved in the Affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

It is ordered, that the said Resolutions be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Town Clerk, and presented to his Lordship by Sir William Stephenson, Knt. Barlow Trecothick, Brass Crosby Esqrs. Aldermen, and one of the Sheriffs of this City; George Bellas, Esq; Mr. Deputy Thomas Cocksedge, Mr. Deputy William Judd, Samuel Freeman, Esq; Mr. Arthur Beardmore, Mr. James Sharp, Mr. Deputy Richard Townsend, and Mr. John Anderson, Commoners.

HODGES.

To which his Lordship was pleased immediately to reply:

"*Gentlemen,*

IT is not easy for me to give expression to all I feel, on the extraordinary honour done to my public conduct by the City of London; a body so highly respectable on every account; but above all, for their constant assertion of the birth-rights of Englishmen, in every great crisis of the constitution.

In our present unhappy situation my duty shall be, on all proper occasions, to add the zealous endeavours of an individual to those legal exertions of constitutional rights, which to their everlasting honour, the city of London has made in defence of freedom of election, and freedom of petition, and for obtaining effectual reparation to the electors of Great-Britain. As to one point among the declarations which I am understood to have made, of my wishes for the public, permit me to say there has been some misapprehension; for with all my deference to the city, I am bound to declare, that I cannot recommend triennal parliaments as a remedy against that canker in the constitution, venality in elections; ready to submit my opinion to better judgment, if the wish for that measure shall become prevalent in the kingdom.

Purity of parliament is the corner-stone in the commonwealth; and as one obvious means towards this necessary end is to strengthen and extend the natural relation between the constituents and the elected, I have, in this view, publickly expressed my earnest wishes for a more full and equal representation, by the addition of one Knight of the Shire in a county, as a farther balance to the mercenary boroughs. I have thrown out this idea with the just diffidence of a private man when he presumes to suggest any thing new on a high matter. Animated by your approbation, I shall with better hope continue humbly to submit it to the public wisdom, as an object to be most deliberately weighed, accurately examined, and maturely digested.

Having many times, when in the service of the Crown, and when retired from it, experienced, with gratitude, the favour of my fellow-citizens, I am now particularly fortunate that, with their good liking, I can offer any thing towards upholding this wisely-combined frame of mixed government against the decays of time, and the deviations incident to all human institutions; and I shall esteem my life honoured indeed if the City of London can vouchsafe to think that my endeavours have not been wanting to maintain the national honour, to defend the Colonies, and extend the commercial greatness of my country, as well as to preserve from violation the law of the land and the essential rights of the constitution.

June 5. It is strongly reported at the West End of the Town, that seven Articles of Impeachment are expected to be exhibited at the Meeting of Parliament, against two great Men; which it is thought, will be followed by many more.

It is said that fresh Overtures have been offered to the M——s of R——m, but as one of his greatest Favourites was rejected, he nobly declined coming to any Conference.

There is a Coolness, it is said, in the Behaviour of the D— of B— and D— of G—— arising from the Nonconformity of the latter to the Opinion of the former, with respect to some late Proceedings dictated from that Quarter.

We hear that the Earl Temple has given Mr. Wilkes a pressing Invitation to spend as much of the Summer as he can at Stow.

It is rumoured, that secret Intelligence has been received respecting the apparent Designs of a certain Power to disturb the Tranquillity of the British Colonies.

The last Packet from North America brought a Letter of Thanks from the City of Boston to Colonel Barre, Agent here for the Colony of Massachuset's Bay, for his spirited Conduct in Parliament during the last Session.

An American Correspondent informs us, that the Duty on English Goods imported in New-York the last Fall amounted to some Hundreds sterling, but that it hardly exceeded Forty Shillings last Spring.

It is said the Empress of Russia has publicly declared she will never make peace with the Grand Signior, until she has driven the Turks intirely out of Europe.

Some wags have reported, that the *Barbers* have declared their resolution to present a *Remonstrance* to his M——y, as he has not yet been pleased to cut off his hair, agreeable to the Petition of his said subject.

(*l*) Lord Holland — Marquis Rockingham & Duke of Bedford. § Duke of Grafton * Majesty. & Turn to Index. vol. 2 to Field Merchants agreement. & pa. 195. (*l*) vid pa. 596. Vol. 2.

In our Paper of the 6th Inſtant, which contains the Reply of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, it is deſired that the following Miſtake of the Preſs may be corrected, viz. in the 47th Line of the 3d Column of the 3d Page, the Word immediately *ſhould be* mediately, *as it ſtands in the Original. The Publiſhers of this Paper had the Original to ſet the Preſs by; and before it was examined ſent it to another Printer who alſo ſet his Preſs by it, and compared it; but unfortunately overlooked the Miſtake, and ſent his Copy to us as correct.—"It is ſaid that ſome of the Printers of the Monday's Papers knew in the forepart of the Day that it did not ſtand right, and were deſired to correct the Errors in ſuch of their Papers as remained to be ſtruck off." Mr.* Draper, *who relates this in his Gazette, ought in Juſtice to have ſaid which of the Printers were thus deſired; we declare for ourſelves that we were not conſcious of the Miſtake till the Monday following.*

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

I Find in the laſt Monday's Evening Poſt, a Piece ſigned *Probus*; the Intention of which ſeems to be, at leaſt in Part, to ſhow that I muſt be "effectually diſappointed in my Attempt to convince the World that I am a greater *Scholar* than the *Lieutenant-Governor of this Province*"! Now upon the Word of a *Chatterer*, I declare to all my kind Readers, as well as Hearers, that I never did make the leaſt Pretenſion to *Scholarſhip*; and beſides, the World muſt long have been ſo fully convinced of the "profound Erudition" of the *Lieutenant-Governor of this Province*, that it would be the higheſt Degree of Vanity in any Man to think of rivaling him as a *Scholar*. It was obvious to common Readers that "what comes from the King *thro'* his Miniſter, does not come *immediately* from the King"—And yet every Paper of the 6th of Auguſt led us to think that an "Expreſſion in itſelf repugnant and abſurd", had, perhaps thro' Inadvertency, drop't even from a *learned* Pen—So far was I from "bravely attacking the Word *immediately*," or "entering into a formal Criticiſm," or any Criticiſm at all, that I but barely mentioned it as a "*little inaccuracy*"; at the ſame Time making the beſt Apology I could for it, by ſaying that as his Honor had aſſured us he "had taken one Day only for his Reply" it was rather to be wonder'd at, that we met with ſo *few* Imperfections of that kind. But Probus has rectify'd the Miſtake, and Probus has vindicated the *Lt. Governor of this Province* as a *Scholar*.—We Chatterers, Meſſrs. Printers, have as much Attenſion to the Character of the Gentleman, as any ſuch formal and grave kind of folks as Probus: But I did not think myſelf under any obligation "as a Gentleman or an honeſt Man" to hunt after the Original, and therefore I have no Acknowledgment to make to any one for "a faulty Neglect in not ſeeing it before my Publication." I ſuppos'd, as any one might, that the printed Copies were agreable to the original; and, that our Enemies may not avail themſelves of the *common Artifice*, in repreſenting the Advocates for the People as endeavoring to *deceive the public*, I do again declare, that "in my Conſcience I thought the printed Copy to be genuine"; and I hereby bear my Teſtimony, as far as that will go, againſt any Abuſe being offered to Probus, which, poor Man, he either is, or affects to be under Apprehenſions of, for rectifying this Miſtake: But as *ſeven* perſons beſide his Honor the Pope, lay Claim to Infallibility, upon due Conſideration it ſeemeth not, that I am guilty of ſuch high Crime and Miſdemeanour, as by any Rule in Law to be ſubjected to Indictment or *ex officio* Information. However, I think it incumbent on you to ſuffer your Readers to be advertiz'd, that inſtead of *immediately* in his Honor's Reply to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as publiſhed in your Paper of the 6th of Auguſt, they ought to read *mediately*; which may prevent ſome other Chatterer from rudely attempting to convince the World that he is "a greater Scholar than the Lt. Governor of this Province;" Such an attempt perhaps may otherwiſe be made at a Diſtance where Probus may not have it in his Power to ſet right this *notable Miſtake*—The Word being thus reſtored, the Paſſage will remain juſt as liable to the Chatterer's Exception, notwithſtanding all that Probus has ſaid, as if it ſtood as it did; for the whole that was intended, was, to ſhow, that we ought to take the Characters of Miniſters of State into Conſideration, before we conclude, as his Honor would have us, that every Order from *them* comes *mediately* from the Crown, or is a Signification of his Majeſty's Pleaſure.

There is in the ſame Evening Poſt, as well as the Boſton Poſt-Boy & Advertiſer, & alſo in the Gazette of Thurſday laſt, an Advertiſement wherein the ſame Notice is taken of this Aſſault and Battery of mine upon the *Scholarſhip* of the Lieutenant Governor of this Province——I am ſorry that my poor Publication, which ſeems after all to be of no more Significancy in their Opinion than "a Man of Straw" has given ſo great Uneaſineſs to ſome of his Honor's Friends——This Advertiſer indirectly chargeth me with *Indecency* in "undertaking to anſwer a Governor's Meſſage." Now I did not undertake to anſwer a Governor's Meſſage; and to ſpeak plain, I did not think it worth while to undertake it—I believe I am not alone in the Opinion, that ſome meſſages might eaſily be anſwered, & poſſibly each in "one Day only": But if I had undertaken it, where in the Name of common ſenſe would have been the Indecency of it? I know very well that it has been handed as a political Creed of late, that the Reaſoning of the People *without Doors* is not to be regarded—But every "tranſient Perſon" has a Right publickly to animadvert upon whatever is publickly advanc'd *by any Man*, and I am reſolv'd to exerciſe that Right, when I pleaſe, without aſking any Man's Leave—And moreover, I am free to ſay, that if ever a Governor's Meſſage ſhould *happen* to be below the Attention of a *Scholar*, no Perſon can more *aptly* take Notice of it, that I know of, than

vid pa. 2 of 319 A CHATTERER.

I ſhall ſend you a few of my further Thoughts of Attorneys and Solicitors General, "Perſons advanc'd to the higheſt Seats in Courts of Law", and Miniſters of State, in my next.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, July 18.

About ſix Weeks ago a Spaniſh Ship of War of 74 Guns, having on board General O'Reily, ſundry other Officers, and a large Quantity of Money, from the Havanna, for Old Spain, was caſt away on the Martyrs near Cape Florida. The General, the other Officers and the Crew, got to Cuba by the Aſſiſtance of ſome Bahamians and the Ship's Boat. The Ship and Cargo, except the Money, it is ſaid are entirely loſt.

Aug. 2. Laſt Friday, the Captain, Lieutenant and Enſign of the Charleſtown Watch Company, were caſhiered, by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon a Complaint, of Diſobedience of Orders, &c. in Relation to the Effigy exhibited here on the 17th of June laſt, given by His Honor's Repreſentative while he was at his Seat in the Country; and the following new Officers were appointed, viz. Michael Kaltiſen Captain, Joſhua Snowden Lieutenant, and George Flag Enſign; the laſt of whom, we hear, has ſince reſigned. vid pa. 174.

We are informed, that the Bar of St. Auguſtine has lately ſhifted ſome Hundred Yards, as well as become more ſhallow, whereby our Veſſels are detained in that Port.

The General Committee are reduced to the Neceſſity of advertiſing ANN & BENJAMIN MATHEWES, as Violators of the Reſolutions; and as Perſons audaciouſly counteracting the united Sentiments of the whole Body of the People, not only in this, but all the Nothern Provinces; and prefering their own little private Advantage to the general Good of America.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 2.

In the ſtorm we had on Monday ſe'nnight, afternoon, a young man was killed at Eaſt Warehouſe, in Glouceſter, and ſeveral horſes, by the lightning. Conſiderable damage was done in the other parts of that and the neighbouring counties; ſeveral cattle being killed, corn thrown down, &c.

The ſame night the ſchooner *Laſt Shift*, which was ſeized by the Magdalen cutter, and condemned at a court of Vice-Admiralty, made her eſcape from Hampton road, as ſhe lay anchored by the cutter. She had the advantage of a fine ſtiff gale which carried her quickly out to ſea, and rendered a purſuit uſeleſs.

Enter'd in James river, the Endeavour, James Stewart, from Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 27.

"Poor Paoli is quite loſt ſince his arrival in England, by yieralding to the dictates of the Duke of Grafton. This conduct, together with his accepting a penſion of £1000 per annum, which he is to receive only during pleaſure, have totally eclipſed the Fame of this wonderful chief."

Tranſlation of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend in Philadelphia.

"We entertain every day higher and higher ideas of the [illegible] colonies in America. We truſt you will continue the noble ſtruggle for Liberty, and that you will be the means of exciting the emulation of this old continent, where every thing is going to ruin. The only thing in which I can ſerve you here is to ſpread your fame through this part of the world; for moſt of your illuſtrious patriots have immortalized themſelves already, in their own native country. The names of *Franklin, Dickinſon* and many others are already engraved in ſuch indelible characters in the Book of fame, that no age, however remote, ſhall be ſilent in their praiſe. Happy ſhould I be could I but behold your country in this the ſpring of its greatneſs. I cannot help holding up to my eyes an enchanting proſpect with regard to its future grandeur---I imagine I ſee illuſtrious ſtateſmen---eloquent orators---wiſe hiſtorians and learned philoſophers riſing up among you, whoſe generous ſouls have eſpouſed the Intereſts of Humanity, and are ſpreading the Bleſſings of Liberty throughout the World around them."

Letters from England mention, that there was no News ſtirring, the Parliament being up; that the Citizens of London ſeemed a little more pacified; but that the People in general were diſſatisfied at the Duty being continued on Tea, and ſo little done in American Affairs.

Captain May, from Liſbon, on his Paſſage, ſpoke a Schooner from Cadiz for Boſton, the Maſter of which informed him, that a Fleet of 18 Swediſh Men of War were lying at Cadiz, but the Place of their Deſtination was not known, though it was thought by many People they were going to join the Ruſſian Fleet.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Meſſ. Green and Watſon.

Pleaſe to inſert the following *Queſtion* in your next Paper.

Queſtion. WHAT is the difference betwixt an *Importer* and an *Indian*?

Anſwer 1. An Indian drinks Cyder——an Importer drinks the Blood of his Country.

2. An Indian is an Enemy only to himſelf——an Importer is an Enemy to America.

3. An Indian will ſometimes fulfil his Engagements, but the ſtrongeſt Cords, and the moſt ſolemn Engagements will not bind an Importer.

4. An Indian not having the Means of Light, are not ſubject to any tormenting Reflections——an Importer is eternally haunted with apparitions, and the Horrors of a guilty Conſcience.

5. An Importer, covered over with Tar, would ſhine with an artificial Luſtre——whereas the black Colour of the Indian is natural.

6. How the Indians came *into* the Country is unknown——but if Importers ſhould have their Deſerts, there would be no Witchcraft in determining how they would go out. From whence it appears that the State of an Indian is much better than that of an Importer.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 20.

Friday the 10th Inſt. died on Long-Iſland, that eminent Servant of the Moſt High GOD, the Rev'd Mr. Charles Jeffery Smith, A.M.——Whoſe Life and Abilities, with a very opulent Fortune, were devoted to the *Redeemer*:—He left the World in the Midſt of uncompliſhed Deſigns, of unfiniſhed Purpoſes, which he had been long meditating, and was of late vigorouſly enterpriſing——Purpoſes of vaſt Moment to the Intereſt of pure and undefiled Religion in America.

Mr. Smith was out a gunning, his Gun went off accidentally, while he was charging her, which immediately killed him.

Meſſrs. EDES & GILL,

WE are informed, and from very good Authority, that the *œconomy* of ſir Francis Bernard, of Nuttcham, Baronet, is ſo great, that (by his Agent or Attorney, Mr. Logan, of Jamaica Plains) he has lately demanded of the little Chaple at Cambridge, a Piece of Plate, (whether Flagon or Baſon we cannot ſay) which is Part of a Service of *Church Plate* that was given by the Crown to the ſaid Sir Francis when he was appointed an American Governor, and by him placed in the ſaid Chaple.

The Damaſk that was alſo given him by the Crown at the ſame Time, for *Church Furniture*, his EXCELLENCY preſently made up into a Jacket for himſelf, and ſome Apparel for Madam.

Whether or not his Excellency's *good Friends* of Cambridge will be *unanimous* in Opinion for giving up ſaid Piece of Plate remains (as we hear) to be determined at the next Veſtry Meeting.

Perhaps his Excellency's Agent, Mr. Logan may have diſcretionary Powers to *Barter*, and in Lieu of the Plate, may incline to take *ſomething elſe* that may be more uſeful to the BARONET in theſe *hard-puſh'd* Times; or, whether or not upon the whole, *ſuch Management* be SACRILEGE in the Proteſtant Church, we are not able to determine. But however that may be, we have lately heard the Rev. Mr. W—l—d in Public, give it as his Opinion, that more People will ſuffer hereafter for the Sins of *Avarice and Covetouſneſs* than perhaps for any other Vice whatever; and in which Sentiment we verily believe that good People in general perfectly agree with him.

A SOCIETY OF OBSERVATION.

Boſton, 25 Auguſt, 1770.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

I AM told, and have very good Reaſon to believe, that *ſome* of thoſe *hearty Well wiſhers* to their Country, who are now anxiouſly deſirous of, (and who behind the Curtain, are ſo *daſtardly and meanly* endeavouring to bring about) a general Importation, Tea excepted, are thoſe *fair and manly* Traders, who have long been accuſtomed to Smuggle in that Article from Holland: And if they could now ſucceed in their very *patriotic* Plan, (under Diſguiſe) Tea, by a general Agreement to be prohibited from England, they would no doubt go *ſnugly* to work at their old Game; and by keeping up the ſaid Agreement, they might monopolize the Supply of that Article to the Northern Colonies.——Theſe are the People that are *now* for *Obedience* to Acts of Parliament; that are for Troops and Commiſſioners—for Courts of Admiralty, and the whole new Syſtem of American Government.——*Contemptible Characters*, that never had an Idea of public, nor perhaps private Virtue, but thro' Fear of lawful Puniſhment.

A BOSTON MERCHANT.

SALEM, Auguſt 21.

One Campbell, advertiſed in our laſt, was taken at Middleton laſt Friday, and bro't to Town the next Day. He was examined by a Magiſtrate, found guilty of four different Thefts, and, beſides the pecuniary Penalty of the Law, was ſentenced to receive 10 Stripes for each Offence. They were accordingly, the ſame Day, all ſmartly applied; after which he was remanded to Priſon.

—How happy for a People to be bleſſed with an Impartial and Faithful Magiſtracy!—who, with inflexible Integrity, —unbiaſſed by Party or Prejudice.—adminiſters, WITHOUT DELAY, *ſtrict, exemplary Juſtice to* EVERY *Offender!*

Laſt Saturday in the Forenoon, we had a remarkable Guſt of Wind, or rather Hurricane, which was firſt obſerved at the Weſtward, proceeded Eaſterly, with impetuous Fury, and went off at the lower Part of the Town. It continued but a few Minutes, ſeemed to be not many Rods in Extent from North to South, and was accompanied with prodigious Torrents of Rain. Several Houſes were damaged by the Falling of Chimnies, ſome Barns unroofed, and Trees blown down, but no Perſons, that we hear of, were hurt.

Agreeable to a Vote of the Town, the Committee of Inſpection hereby adverti ſe

John Hendy,

Living in the Street leading from the Houſe of Mr. Coats to the Church, as a Perſon acting in direct Oppoſition to the general Senſe of the Town, by perſiſting in his Refuſal to ſign the Agreement againſt ſelling Tea, and in continuing to vend the ſame. The Public will therefore, 'tis preſumed, withdraw their Connections from the ſaid *Hendy*, and conſider him as ſordidly preferring a little private Intereſt to the public Good, and thus favoring the Deſigns of the Enemies to American Liberty.

Salem, Auguſt 20, 1770.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next.

At his uſual Place of Sale;

BRoad Cloths, Kerſeys, Tammies, Iriſh Hollands, Checks, ſtrip'd Hollands, Ozenbrigs, Handkerchiefs, Diapers, &c. &c. &c.—Leather Bottom Chairs, a Mehogany Beaureau, Deſks, Tables, &c. &c.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient Dwelling Houſe

in Middle Street, with a good Well of Water, and a Ciſtern, a good Garden and Out-Houſes, late in the Occupation of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, deceaſed; alſo a ſmaller Houſe near it. Enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare*.

To be LET immediately,

A HOUSE at New-Boſton;

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

For *Cape-Fear.*

The Schooner *John & William*,

Job Bradford, Maſter,

And will ſail this Week.

FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply on Board the ſaid Schooner, at the Long Wharff, or the Maſter in Union-ſtreet.

See Page 189. & Page 206 & See the Piece Page 194 — Whitfield & Turn to Index Vol. 2.

To Find Merchants agreements & vid. Farmers Letters pa. 781. &c Vol. 1.

& vid. Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (4) vid. on Courts of admiralty pa. 179—356—501. Vol. 2.

BOSTON, *August* 27.

AT a Meeting of the Trade and Inhabitants of Newport, *held by Adjournment, on Monday the* 20*th of August*, 1770.

THOMAS CRANSTON, Esq; Moderator.

WHEREAS, in the present critical situation of America, harmony and an union in measures of the several Colonies is of so great importance for the preservation of our invaluable Rights and Privileges, that without it there is the utmost danger of their being totally lost: Resolved therefore that we will cultivate the closest and strictest Union with the other British Colonies upon this Continent, & will heartily join with and support them in every prudent and constitutional Opposition to every attempt to subject us to a taxation[1] of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

Resolved, That we will adhere to and support the Non-Importation Agreement[2] entered into by the Inhabitants of this Town on the 30th of October last, so long as a Majority of the Colonies who have entered into similar Agreements[3] shall adhere to and preserve the same.

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection be continued for the Purposes of their Appointment, and be requested & directed upon any Breach of the said Agreement[4] and the Refusal of any Person to comply therewith, to call together the Trade and Inhabitants of this Town, that every prudent and legal Method may be taken to strengthen and preserve the said Agreement inviolate.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Committee for their Pains and Vigilance in the Service of the common Cause of America, and of this Town.

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection be requested immediately to transmit Copies of the Resolves passed this Day to the respective Committees of the several Colonies with whom they have corresponded, and to such other Colonies as they shall think proper.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the several Colonies upon this Continent who have firmly exerted themselves for the Preservation of American Liberty —And that they also be requested to cause the foregoing Resolves to be printed in the Newport Mercury.

A Gentleman from Casco-Bay informs us, that a Vessel was arrived there from Ireland, in 7 Weeks, and brought Dublin Prints to the 29th of June: In which he read a Paragraph under London Head, That on the 21st of June at 5 o'clock in the Morning died the Right Hon. WILLIAM BECKFORD, Lord Mayor of London. And that Alderman TRECOTHICK succeeded him in that high Office.

Last Monday a Man was killed by Lightning at Sudbury, while at Work in the Field.

We hear from Newbury that on Lord's Day the 5th Instant, a Barn belonging to Moses Newell was struck by Lightning and entirely consumed, with a large Quantity of Hay and a very valuable Horse; the loss is computed at one thousand Pounds old Tenor.

Capt. Minot from Surrinam brought with him John Shoals, one belonging to the Black Prince[5]; against whom a Proclamation was some time ago issued.

A Dog was killed last week near the Drawbridge in this Town, having all the Appearances of Madness.

An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction in Connecticut, dated August 14, 1770.

THE Consumers of British Manufactures here, who are chiefly Landholders begin to be sensible of the great Advantage of a Restriction of Foreign Goods in itself considered, independent of defeating the Revenue-Act; as attending immediately to raise the Value of their Lands in a Demand for their Produce, and directly turning the Ballance in their Favour. As to the Necessity of an Importation, we must honestly declare we know of none, save in one or two Articles which we doubt not the Colony may be soon supplied with on this Continent. This being our Situation, it is most probable, the landed Interest will take the Lead in opposing Importation, in which Case the Matter will be settled on the most solid Basis possible. Many Gentlemen in New-York have been assiduous in their Application to individuals in Trade for their Custom, on the Arrival of their Goods; and I have the Pleasure to say from personal Knowledge, they have in many Instances been treated as their Perfidy deserved.

We hear Mr. Cutler, of Oxford, has commenced Suits against two Gentlemen in this Town, for the Damages which 'tis said he sustained when his Goods were taken at Little-Cambridge, and brought here.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE suit at law commenc'd by Mr Cutler of Oxford against Messi'rs Robert Pierpont and Caleb Davis of this town, is looked upon as a cause which concerns the whole American Publick—It is well known, that after the several colonies had taken every constitutional method for the redress of their grievances, without success; when our humble petitions[6] were rejected, and the British parliament deaf to our just complaints, seem'd determin'd that we should yet be held to submit to what every free people will call a state of slavery; when instead of removing the burdens which were unrighteously laid upon us, and freeing us of the intollerable oppressions under which we groan'd, by the insolence of task-masters, and the most rigid execution of the most unreasonable laws, an armed force was for many months posted among us to awe us into subjection[7] —As the last resource, the only step that could be devis'd consistent with that peace which all good men study to promote, the merchants enter'd into an agreement[8] to withhold, as far as possible, a commercial intercourse with Great-Britain, untill the acts should be repealed.—This method was well approv'd of by the country gentlemen and land-holders in general, and many towns have wrote letters of thanks to the merchants, acknowledging the self-denial and disinterestedness of the trade and the trading towns for the welfare of the whole.—An opposition was however made to this salutary plan by *a few*[9] persons in this town & in the country, and every artifice has been made use of by them to discountenance and defeat it.—— Among others, the same Mr. Cutler came into this town sometime in June last, to try *his* efforts; and from the appearance he made, and the airs he put on, it was then thought by many persons, that he was drawn out by the *Cabal*, as a suitable person to make a *bold push*; for it is said, that with abundance of *pertness*, he *intruded* into many companies, *bragging* of the monies he had got, *impertinently* asking Gentlemen whether they were of the Committee of Trade, and declaring that he would purchase Tea, &c. in spite of the Community.—This it must be confess'd is to be looked upon rather like a *Bravado*; however in the *night* following, he got his waggon loaded with disallowed goods, which some say, he declared he imported himself, others that he bo't them of the *Importer Lillie*[10], be that as it may, he proceeded *under cover of the night*, as far as Cambridge, where he was stopt by a number of persons, and by the *advice* of Messirs. Pierpont and Davis who overtook them on the road, he *voluntarily* returned with his goods to this town, and consented to have them lodg'd in the public store; and after thanking Mr. Davis very heartily for the friendship he had shewn him in the affair, he proceeded to his own home—It is also said he has since acknowledg'd the *kind treatment* which Mr. Peirpont and Mr. Davis had particularly given him—It must then appear pretty extraordinary, that this man should after all, commence an action against these gentlemen, for near *forty thousand pounds* old tenor damage—Some persons we know have great expectations from this cause—It is to be tried before the Inferior Court of Common Pleas to be held on the first Tuesday of next month in the county of Worcester—We doubt not but the JURY will impartially attend to every *circumstance* that shall appear in evidence to be *important*, as well as to the *characters of the parties*; and that they will in all respects acquit themselves as becomes *honest Americans*.

vid pa. 459

TO the BAPTISTS *in the Province of* Massachusetts-Bay, *who are and have been oppressed in any Way on a Religious Account*;

IT would be needless to tell you, That you have long felt the Effects of the Laws, by which the Religion of the Government in which you live, is established; your Purses have felt the Burden of Ministerial Rates, and when these would not satisfy your Enemies, your Property hath been taken from you, and sold for less than half its Value: These are Things you cannot forget—you will therefore readily hear and attend, when you are all desired to collect your Cases of Suffering, and have them well attested; such as, the Taxes you have paid to build Meeting-Houses, to settle Ministers, and support them; with all the Time, Money and Labour you have lost, in waiting on Courts, seeing Lawyers, &c.—And bring or send such Cases to the Baptist Association, to be held at Bellingham, *the Tuesday next after the first Wednesday in next* September: *When Measures will be resolutely adopted for obtaining Redress from another Quarter, than that to which repeated Application hath been made, unsuccessfully: Nay, Complaints however just, and grievous, have been treated with Indifference, and scarcely, if at all, credited. We deem this our Conduct perfectly justifiable, and hope you will pay a particular Regard to this Desire, and be exact in your Accounts of your Sufferings, and punctual in your Attendance at the Time and Place above-mentioned.*

BOSTON, July 31st. 1770.

Cyrus Baldwin,

HAS to sell very cheap for CASH, At his Shop in Cornhill,

Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, black and green worsted Damask, green Lasting and Drawboy, Sagathees, Duroys, Fustian and Thicksetts, silk Damascus, striped Cotton Holland and Check, Irish Linnens, Russia Diaper, Oznabrigs, Furniture, Callico, white Gauze, striped and striped & flowered Lutestrings, lead colour'd ditto, changeable Mantua Silks, cloth-colour'd Taffity and Persian, black Alamode, blue sprig'd Sattin, plain pink ditto, white ditto, black Pernella for Summer Coats, Jackets and Breeches, Mens brown thread Hose, white ditto, Mens, Womens and Childrens worsted Hose all Sizes, best *Lynn* Shoes, scarlet, cloth-colour'd and black Breeches Patterns—Paste Shoe, Knee and Bosom Buckles close-set sprigs, Necklaces and Earings, Fans, Watch Seals, &c.

Good *Connecticut* PORK.

American Manufacture.

WORSTED Wilton, Middlesex Serge and plain Cloth, Shoe and Coat Bindings, Knee Garters, Basket Buttons, &c.

The Managers of *Faneuil*-Hall

LOTTERY, Letter U, hereby Notify the Public, That the Boxes in a few Days will be compleatly fixed; that the Tickets are almost all disposed of, and that they therefore determine that the Drawing shall commence in a very short Time. Those who design to be Adventurers must purchase forthwith, or they will be disappointed, as was the Case with many in the last Lottery.

ON WEDNESDAY next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

Silks, Chinces, Callicoes, Irish Linnens, black Breeches Patterns, worsted Hose, Silk Mitts, Cotton Velvet, worsted Damasks, Everlastings, Moreens, Prussianets, Hungarians, Wool Cards, &c. &c. Also a few Dozen of Taunton Ale.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY next——Ten o'Clock.

On TUESDAY 11th Day of September

At TEN o'Clock, in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At the PROVINCE HOUSE, All the genteel House Furniture of Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Bart. Among which are,

All kinds of Mahogony Tables, Chairs, Sconce and Pier Glasses, most excellent Feather Beds, a variety of Mahogony and other four Post Bedsteads, with several Suits of Bed Curtains with Window Curtains to suit; a very excellent eight Day Clock, Chimney Glasses; a great variety of rich China, Glass & Stone Ware; all Kinds of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.—Also a Library of Books, 100 Orange & Lemmon Trees, and a few Fig and Cork Trees.

†* The Furniture may be viewed on Saturday the 8th, and Monday the 10th of September, where a Catalogue of the whole may be seen.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

NEW FLOUR,

Just arrived and to be sold very cheap by

Samuel Allyne Otis,

At Store No. 5, South-Side the Town-Dock, *Where may be had as usual*,

RUssia & Raven's Duck, Cordage & Boltrope, Seine and Sewing Twine, Lead and Shott, Cod-Lines, Hooks and Mackrel-Lines.

SUgars by Hhd. or Barrel, New-England Rum, made under his own Inspection—— Brimstone, Allum, Copperas and Redwood.

ALSO, a Quantity of Strip'd & Check'd Flannels.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,

A Few Sett of the celebrated Mrs. MACAULAY's History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Elevation of the House of Hanover,—at £.12 10s. Old Tenor per Sett. LIKEWISE,

A Critical COMMENTARY on Archbishop SECKER's Letter to the Right Honorable HORATIO WALPOLE, concerning BISHOPS in AMERICA.

Any Gentleman or Lady of a

social Disposition, that chuses in six or eight Days at the utmost, to set out for New-York or Philadelphia by Land, may hear of a travelling Companion, and an easy one Horse Chaise, with a standing Top, by enquiring for ROBERT BELL, Bookseller and Auctioneer, at Mr. *Hubbart's*, the Sign of Admiral Vernon in Kingstreet.

Boston, August 13th, 1770.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Sloop Bridget, Harris from New-London.
Sloop Success, Bartlett; and,
Sloop Ruby, Miller from North-Carolina.
Schooner Hannah, Snow from Virginia.
Sloop Defiance, Freeman from Canso.
Schooner Hampton, Turner from Newfoundland.
Sloop Massachusetts, Sanders from St. Lucia.
Sloop Mermaid, Atwood from St. Croix.
Sloop Betsey, Freeman; and,
Schooner Harriot, Somes from Jamaica.
Brig Suckey, Colman from St. Eustatia.
Sloop Polly, Taylor from Hispaniola.
Brig Kingston, Davis;
Sloop Ruby, Miller; and,
Schooner John, Hodgkins from Cape-Nichola.

CLEARED OUT

Brig Fair-Lady, Lucas for Maryland.
Schooner Leopard, Church; and,
Schooner Susanna, Whitmarsh for Philadelphia.
Sloop Dolphin, Clark for Magdalen Islands.
Schooner Neptune, Homer for Quebec.
Schooner Dolphin, Turner for Newfoundland.
Sloop Virginia Packet, Swan for Nova-Scotia.
Schooner Young Abraham, Harris for Surrinam.
Sloop Hepzey, Whitmarsh for West-Indies.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Sloop Sally, Burge for Maryland.
Ship Boston-Packet, Lyde for London.
Sloop Parragon, Hinson for New-Providence.
Sloop Britannia, Vinal for Quebec.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Eight Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	55 *m. after* 4	*Friday*,	52 *m. after* 7
Tuesday,	40 *m. after* 5	*Saturday*,	38 *m. aft.* 8
Wednesday,	25 *m. aft.* 6	*Lord's-day*,	20 *m. aft* 9
Thursday,	10 *m aft.* 7	*Full M.* 5 *Da*,	2 *Hrs*

(1) vid. their Names pa. 1—33—120—203—

[1] Taxation by Molasses Act, vid pa. 9. Vol. 2.—By Tea, vid Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. [2] To Find Agreement, turn to Index, Vol. 2.—See the Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. [3] When they broke the Agreement, vid pa. 174. [4] vid page. 159. [5] To Find petitions &c turn to Index, Vol. 2. & this. [6] vid. Journal of Times pa. 323. & Vol. 2.—vid in Index under merchants.

Choice Vinegar for Pickles

TO BE SOLD AT

Blanchard's Wine-Cellar

On DOCK-SQUARE.

ALSO,

Red Port Wine, of the Vintage 1764.

London Porter, at *eight Shillings* Sterling, or *Four Pounds* Old Tenor per Dozen.

Richard Jennys

Oppoſite the Sign of the Lamb, South-End;

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has now remaining on Hand,

A Variety of Engliſh, India and Scotch Goods, viz.

Brown Luteſtrings
Black, pink & changeable India Taffaties,
Pink, blue, drab and black Perſian Taffaties,
Pink and blue ¼ ell perſian
Black Engliſh Taffaty,
White Sarſnet,
Black, blue and white figured Mode,
Black, white, and crimſon plain Sattin,
crimſon ſprigg'd ditto.
black figured ditto,
pink, blue and cloth-color broliocs,
Muſſinets—Silverets
black ſnail & gimp triming
plain and figured ribbons
Black Lace—Mecklinburg
Callimancoes—Tammies
Green and dark Camblets,
Green Colcheſter Bays
German Serges
Scarlet Broad Cloths
Callicoes, Patches, Bengals,
ſtriped Swanſkin,
white Flannel,
crimſon and green worſted Damaſk,
Popplins—Shalloons
Plain Lrwns,
Plain and ſigned Scotch do.
Cambricks
White Pariſnet,
Sprigg'd Gauze,
Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Very handſome Apron Gauz
Yellow Holland
Stay Tabby,
Cotton Checks,
Iriſh Linnens—Dowlaſs,
White Dimothy,
Clouting Diaper,
6-4 Diaper Table Cloths,
Black, drab, and claret-colour'd cotton-velvet.
Quality and Shoe Bindings.
Fans—Coloured Threads,
Mens & Womens Hoſe, &c.

N. B. The above Articles will be diſpos'd of at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh, ſaid Jennys being determined to ſell off his whole Stock in Trade this Fall.

†*† They were all imported before the Non-Importation Agreement commenced.

TO BE SOLD,

A large double Dwelling-Houſe

and Land, now in Poſſeſſion of Capt. *Daniel Jones* and Judge *Cradock*, ſituate in Newbury-Street, very convenient for two Families, and a Coach Houſe to each, as well as convenient Gardens for them; one Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid within a twelve Month, and the Reſidue to remain as long as the Purchaſer pleaſes, upon giving good Security for the Payment of it, with Intereſt: For further Information, enquire of

JOSEPH CARNES.

oppoſite Rev. Dr. *Chauncey*'s Meeting-Houſe.

Boſton, Auguſt 18, 1770.

To be Sold by public Vendue, on Thurſday the 13th of *September* next, if not ſold before at private Sale;

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe,

with a good Well of Water and Garden, ſcituate near the Rev. Mr. *Howard*'s Meeting-Houſe at New Boſton. For further Particulars, enquire of *Joſiah King*, near Clark's Ship-Yard.

WHEREAS Application hath been made to the Subſcribers by ſeven of the Proprietors of Aſhburnham, in the County of Worceſter, to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip. Theſe are therefore to notify ſaid Proprietors to meet on Wedneſday the 26th of September, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the White Horſe Tavern in Boſton, to act on the following Articles.

1. To chooſe a Clerk and Treaſurer, if the Proprietors think fit.

2. To chooſe a Committee for examining the Proprietors Books, in Order to know if the Diviſions of Lands of each Proprietor are properly recorded; and if not done, that Care be taken for doing it; as alſo in the general Plan of ſaid Townſhip, and correcting the ſame.

3d. To know if the Proprietors will ſell the whole of their undivided Lands, or any Part thereof, to the higheſt Bidders, to defray any Part of their Debts, and chooſe a Committee to give Deeds, if need be, or paſs any other Vote or Votes on ſaid Article.

4th. To determine where the Proprietors Meetings ſhall be held for the future.

5th. To know if the Proprietors will give the Meeting Houſe Square to the Town, with this Reſerve, that the whole of it remain as a Commonage for ever.

6th. To confirm the Lots as they are bounded to each Proprietor.

7th, To make an Addition to the Committee for ſettling with the Treaſurers.

Boſton, Auguſt 15, 1770. *Joſhua Henſhaw, Benjamin Church, John Moffatt,* } Committee for calling Proprietors Meetings.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Union in Connecticut, in the County of *Windham*, an indented Servant Lad named *Peter Dukey*, 17 Years of Age, fair Complection, about 5 Feet high: Had on when he went away, a Brown Woollen Coat, ſtriped Jacket, with white Brown ſtripes, and ſome ſmall whitiſh ones in it. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant, and bring him to the *Subſcriber*, aforeſaid, or confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble. *HUGH CRAWFORD.*

All Maſters of Veſſells and others, are hereby caution'd againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

LAST Friday Night the Store of HABIJAH SAVAGE was broke open, and the following Articles were ſtolen, viz. 2½ yards fine crimſon Cotton Velvet, 6 yards ſcarlet Plush in 3 Pieces, 1½ yard light colour'd Broad Cloth, 10 Yards ſuperfine Dunity, 10 Yards black open Lace, 4 Yards Dreſden in 2 Pieces, 2 Pair Womens pink Stockings, 2 new Account Books, 2 Pair Mens ſtrong Shoes, 1 Piece Murray wide Ribbon, a Bundle of Mackrel Hooks, Ink Powder, Penknives, Cork Screws, and many other Articles. Alſo a Scarlet Cloak pretty well worn. Any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo that the above Articles may be recovered, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward.

N. B. If the above ſhould be offer'd for Sale, its deſir'd they may be ſtopt and Notice given.

To be ſold at ſaid Store, No. 16, on the Long-Wharf,

Old Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and New-England Rum,

French Brandy, beſt Jamaica Sugar, Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, Barrel or by Retail, Philadelphia Flour, Rice, Cocoa, Chocolate, Ginger, Loaf-Sugar, Cotton-Wool, Caſe Bottles, and Caſes with Bottles, Boſton-made Pipes, and choice Pork by the Barrel.

TO be Sold, Two Years Time of a likely Mulatto Fellow, about 22 Years of Age. He is a good Seaman. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

Colony of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

WHEREAS Ebenezer Hill, of Eaſt-Greenwich in the Colony aforeſaid, Mariner, preſented a Petition unto the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony, repreſenting that he is an Inſolvent Debtor, and praying that he may receive the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, intituled "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors": Whereupon the General Aſſembly ordered that the ſaid Petition ſhould be referred to the next Seſſion; and that in the mean Time his Creditors ſhould be notified by an Adverti ſement to be inſerted Three Weeks ſucceſſively in the Newport Mercury, in the Providence Gazette, in one of the Boſton and in one of the New-York News-Papers to appear then and anſwer the ſame:

I do therefore hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Hill, to appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich aforeſaid on the Second Monday in September next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

Newport, Aug. 8th, 1770. HENRY WARD, Secr'y.

To be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, at public Vendue, at the Houſe of *Nehemiah Luſcomb*, in *Taunton*, in the County of *Briſtol*, on Wedneſday the 5th Day of *September* next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

All the Real Eſtate of Mr. *Joſeph*

Tiſdale, late of *Taunton*, deceas'd, conſiſting of the One Half of a Brick Dwelling-Houſe, and Barber's Shop, and Out-Houſe, with a few Rods of Land belonging to the ſame, ſaid Houſe is conveniently ſituated near the Court-Houſe in *Taunton*, and would make a Seat for a private Gentleman. Alſo the One Half of a Building near the Neck of Land Bridge in ſaid *Taunton*, erected to make Port-Aſh, with a few Rods of Land therewith; Alſo a ſmall Piece of Cedar Swamp laying in the great Cedar Swamp in *Taunton*. As the ſaid Eſtate is ſold to diſcharge the Debts of the ſaid *Tiſdale*, it is deſired all the Biggeſt Creditors would be preſent at the Sale. Per ROBERT CROSMAN, Adminiſtrator.

Taunton, Auguſt 7th, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop lately kept by Mr. *James Jackſon*, in Union-Street;

A great Variety of Engliſh Goods

at the Sterling Coſt. The Sale to be continued at ſaid Place untill the whole of the Goods are diſpoſed of.

N. B. The Goods mentioned above were Imported before the Non-Importation took Place.

July 30, 1770.

ALL thoſe who are indebted to CALEB BLANCHARD,

or have any Accounts open with him, are deſired to ſettle and pay their reſpective Balances immediately——This NOTICE he gives to every one without Exception—— If they neglect to comply with the above Requeſt, they muſt not blame him ſhou'd any diſagreeable Conſequences follow.

N. B. To be Sold by ſaid *Blanchard*,

One half of a very burthenſome good Sloop about 85 Tons, well found——ALSO, a few Hogſheads of choice

West-India RUM.

CHOICE Cadiz SALT to be ſold on board the Brigantine William, Joſeph Rotch, Maſter, now laying at Griffin's Wharff. For further Particulars, inquire of PETER HUGHES at his Store in King-Street.

Where there is likewiſe to be had,

The very beſt of *Newcaſtle* COALS.

JUST IMPORTED,

Excellent Red Port WINES,

of the Vintage 1767, to be ſold by CHARLES HAMOCK, at his Wine Cellar in Royal Exchange Lane.

To be Sold, if apply'd for immediately,

A genteel SULKEY, in a new

Taſte, compleatly fitted, enquire at Mr. Bracket's in School-Street.

For *LONDON*,

The Ship BOSTON PACKET, Burthen 180 Tons, Nathaniel Byfield Lyde, Maſter, now laying at the Long Wharf, has Part of her Cargo engag'd, and will ſail as ſoon as poſſible is a new Ship, with fine Accommodations for Paſſengers.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, or to William Dennie at his Store in King-Street.

THE Eſtate of Mr. William Torrey, late of Boſton, Baker, deceas'd, having been rendered Inſolvent and ſix Months allowed by the Hon. Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; Judge of Probate, &c. to the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—The Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſaid Claims, Give Notice that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at Mr. Proctor's at the Sign of the Schooner at the North-End in Boſton, on the third Thurſday in this and the Five following Months, from 6 to 8 o'Clock, P. M. July 10, 1770.

All Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of Zaccheus Collins,

late of Lynn, deceas'd, and all who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame, either with Ezra Collins of Boſton, Enoch Collins of Salem, or Samuel Collins of Lynn, Executors.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of *John Aiſh*, late of *Boſton*, Cordwainer, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts in Order for Settlement, to *William Boyes*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate.

The Proprietors of *Pearſontown*,

in the County of *Cumberland*, are hereby Notified to pay to *Joſhua Freeman*, Junr. of *Falmouth*, Collector for ſaid Proprietors, a Tax of *Twenty Shillings* on each Right, towards Support of the Miniſter and bringing forward the Settlement, granted at their Meeting held at the Houſe of *Joſhua Freeman*, on *June* 12, 1770, otherwiſe their Lands will be ſold as the Law directs.

JOSHUA FREEMAN, jun.

Falmouth, July 20. 1770.

STOPT, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a large Silver Spoon, a Silver Thimble, and a new India Handkerchief. The Owner by telling the Marks and paying Charges, may have them again. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

WANTED,

A Healthy Boy, about 14 Years of Age, to ſerve as an Apprentice to a beneficial Trade. Such a one may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printers.

A good Houſe-keeper, who can

be well recommended, may hear of a Place, by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, an indented Servant named *George Smith*, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high. Had on when he went away, an old Beaver Hat, a check Woollen Shirt, a Pair of Sail Cloth Trowſers, a new Pair of double-ſole Shoes, and Braſs Buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

Roxbury, Aug 8. 1770. JOSHUA FELTON.

A very fine likely Negro Child to

be given away; inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A likely Negro Girl about twelve

Years old, is hearty & ſtrong, has had the Small-Pox, and can be well recommended; inquire of Edes & Gill.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

‡ Wanted as an Apprentice, a ſprightly Lad of about 12 Years of Age, and of a good Diſpoſition.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldſmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Eſq'rs; Wharff, by the large or ſmall Quantities.—Alſo all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and ſold at the cheapeſt Rates.—Caſh given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the beſt Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few ſmall

Caſks of French Brandy, and ſome beſt Caſtile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. on the Long-Wharff. tbetf.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

THE
Maſſachuſetts AND Boſton POST-BOY

Gazette, and ADVERTISER.
No 679.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 27, 1770.

Further Advices by the Lord Hide Packet, Capt. Boden, *who arrived at* New-York *from* Falmouth.

LONDON, MAY 28. 1770.

An Account of the Proceedings on Friday laſt, at Guildhall.

THE Lord Mayor iſſued his ſummonſes laſt Wedneſday for a Common-Council to meet on Friday laſt, *on occaſion of her Majeſty's happy delivery of a Princeſs.* His Lordſhip took the chair that day ſoon after twelve. When the court was ſat, Mr. Alderman Roſſiter addreſſing himſelf to the Lord Mayor, obſerved, " that he had ſeen in the news-papers a ſpeech ſaid to be ſpoken by his Lordſhip to the King, after his Majeſty had delivered his anſwer to the Addreſs of this Court; but that he could not believe it poſſible that his Lordſhip, after this Court had deliberated and determined upon an Addreſs to the Sovereign, ſhould act ſo contrary to all former precedents, as either to add to or diminiſh even a ſingle ſyllable from that Addreſs. As he did not attend upon the occaſion, he had only news-paper authority, and therefore thought it neceſſary for the honor of the Court to know from his Lordſhip whether he did reply to the King's anſwer, and if he did, that that reply may be laid before the Court. He then ſaid, that he had always underſtood that it was only on the moſt ſolemn occaſions that the King ſeated himſelf on his Throne of State; and that it was a diſtinguiſhing honor done to the City of London, the two Univerſities, and ſome others, to receive their Addreſs in this manner. That it ſeemed therefore to be preſumption for any individual to ſpeak to the Sovereign when he is thus enthroned for the purpoſe of receiving the Addreſs and of giving an anſwer, which being acts of ſtate and ſolemnity ought not to be leſſened or broke in upon by any perſon whatever; that he was ſent by this Court to do a corporate act; that by that commiſſion he was not authoriſed to do any act of his own; that he knew of no right that his Lordſhip had to ſpeak to his Majeſty, which might not be claimed by any other member. That in the Addreſs itſelf the Court had made to his Majeſty, the ſtrongeſt profeſſion of their loyalty, and that he could not ſuppoſe the Court of ſo very doubtful faith as to need to have thoſe profeſſions confirmed by the teſtimony of his Lordſhip. He thought this therefore a very ill compliment paid to their faith, and an undue preference given to his own.

Mr. Alderman Harley ſaid, " that by the conſtitution of this country the King *can do no wrong*; becauſe on all public occaſions he ſpeaks and acts by the advice of his miniſters; that he underſtood this maxim, more eſpecially to hold true on all thoſe ſolemn occaſions on which he received the addreſſes of his ſubjects ſeated on the throne of ſtate: That the endeavouring therefore to ſurprize his Majeſty, and draw him into any unpremeditated altercation, was an attempt of the moſt dangerous tendency. If any thing could have fallen from his Majeſty which they might think offenſive, that could not be ſuppoſed to be the act of his miniſters, nor could they be made chargeable with that which they could not poſſibly be ſuppoſed to adviſe. That therefore this abrupt manner of ſurprizing his Majeſty, was breaking through all thoſe fences with which the conſtitution had guarded the honor of the throne, and endeavouring to force his Majeſty to hold a perſonal altercation with a ſubject: That this might be a means of leſſening the weight and dignity of the City of London, by depriving them of any of thoſe particular marks of honor with which their addreſſes have always been received, or by laying a neceſſity on his Majeſty, on any future attempt of the ſame kind, to riſe up immediately after giving his anſwer, without granting them any farther tokens of his favour.

They were replied to by the Aldermen Wilkes, Townſend, and Sawbridge. The Court then deſired the Lord Mayor to ſtate what his Lordſhip ſaid after the King's anſwer, which he did, and it was entirely approved. A motion of thanks was then made and ſeconded for his Lordſhip's noble conduct on this occaſion, which was agreed to without any diviſion. The Lord Mayor ſpoke extremely well, and particularly obſerved how unbecoming ſuch a complaint was from the Aldermen Roſſiter and Harley, who would not attend that Court to St. James's. Mr. Alderman Wilkes in his Speech took Notice, " *That the principal Reaſon why he did not attend the laſt Remonſtrance to St. James's, was a tenderneſs for the preſervation of the lives of his fellow citizens; that he knew the Miniſtry wiſhed for every opportunity to murder the people; that when the Weſtminſter remonſtrance was preſented, the Colonel of the guard had orders to fire on the people, if there had been the leaſt diſturbance; and that he was ſure, had he attended on Wedneſday at St. James's, and only a few boys had halloed, a pretence would have been taken from thence to fire on his fellow citizens, and another maſſacre would have enſued, the idea of which filled his mind with horror; and for that reaſon chiefly he did not attend, &c.* "—The King's Anſwer was then ordered to be entered in the City Books, and immediately after it the Lord Mayor's Reply. Mr. Bellas next moved for an Addreſs on the Birth of a young Princeſs, and was ſeconded by Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes then ſaid, " *He did not riſe to oppoſe the motion made by his worthy friend; that there was not in that honorable court, nor in the nation, a man more zealouſly attached to the Houſe of Brunſwick and the Prince on the Throne than himſelf; but that this did not ſeem to be a time for many compliments from the City of London to the Throne; that the citizens of London had been treated of late with great indignity; that their* Petition *had been received with contempt, and their* Remonſtrance *with inſult, for which he appealed to the Sheriffs; that it ſeemed to be the ſtudy of adminiſtration to affront the city, and provoke the people, of which he gave inſtances in the ſeveral favours conferred of late on the very near relations of Lord Holland and Ld. Barrington; the firſt of whom the City had complained of as* the public defaulter of unaccounted millions, *and the other was in univerſal odium for his letter of thanks after the maſſacre in St. George's fields; that the Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay had been created a Baronet, and obtained a Penſion, merely becauſe he was a tyrant, & univerſally deteſted by our brethren in America; that on theſe accounts the addreſs ought to be very chaſte, modeſt, reſerved, and ſolely confined to what he hoped would ever be a ſubject of real joy to Engliſhmen, an increaſe of the Brunſwick line, &c. &c. &c.*—Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge ſpoke very well againſt the Fulſomeneſs and Flattery of moſt Addreſſes, and hoped this would be an Example of a better Sort than we had heretofore known. Mr. Sheriff Townſend expatiated with great Spirit on the ſame Subject. The Motion was then carried for an Addreſs *Nemine contradicente.* A Committee was then appointed of the following Aldermen and Commoners: Aldermen Stevenſon, Croſby, Peers, Wilkes, Townſend, and Sawbridge; Commoners Bellas, Freeman, Beardmore, Judd, William Wilſon, Hartford, Edward George, Anderſon, Camn, Burford, Maynard, and Biſhop.

The Committee then withdrew, and returned with an Addreſs, which, with a few Alterations, was agreed to by that Court, and the Sheriffs were ordered to know his Majeſty's Pleaſure when he will pleaſe to be attended by the whole Court. Mr. Alderman Bird deſired that ſome more Compliments might be added *to the Queen*, on which Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, *that for his Part he had no Objection to as many Compliments as they pleaſed* TO THE QUEEN. There was no Diviſion in the Court, which ſat till near Four.

The Aldermen preſent were, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Alſop, Harley, Hallifax, Shakeſpeare, Faſdale, Kennet, Plumb, Roſſiter, Bird, Stevenſon, Croſby, Peers, Wilkes, Townſend and Sawbridge.

Sir Robert Ladbroke moved on Friday at the Court of Common Council, that the words of the Lord Mayor's ſpeech might be entered; which motion was ſeconded by Mr. Beardmore, ſaying, " That ſuch an entry would ſhew to all poſterity, that the City of London had now a Lord Mayor who could make a ſpeech off-hand to a *King*, and that he had often been laughed at, at the other end of the town, for having had a Lord Mayor who could not read a ſpeech, fairly written, which he had in his hat.

May 31. Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, accompanied by moſt of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Common-council-men, and City Officers, went to St. James's, and preſented the following congratulatory Addreſs to his Majeſty, on the birth of a Princeſs:

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" We wait upon your Majeſty with our congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt gracious Queen, and on the birth of another Princeſs; and to aſſure your Majeſty, ' that there are not in all your ' dominions any ſubjects more faithful, more dutiful, ' and more affectionate to your Majeſty's perſon and ' family, or more ready to ſacrifice their lives, and ' fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and ' dignity of your crown.'

" Long may your Majeſty reign the true guardian of the liberties of this free country, and be the inſtrument in the hands of Providence of tranſmitting to our poſterity thoſe invaluable rights and privileges, which are the birthright of the ſubjects of this kingdom'.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer,

I Receive with great Satisfaction your Congratulations on the happy Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Princeſs, and I return you my hearty Thanks for the Duty and Affection to my Perſon and Family, and the Zeal for the true Honour and Dignity of my Crown, which you expreſs upon this Occaſion.

The City of London, entertaining theſe loyal Sentiments, may be always aſſured of my Protection.

They were all moſt graciouſly received, and had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand.

There were in the proceſſion, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir William Stephenſon, Sir Henry Bankes, Aldermen Alſop, Trecothick, Croſby, Peers, Halifax, Shakeſpeare, Eſdaile, Kennet, Roſſeter, Bird, the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, and about 70 coaches in which were the Common-council. Several of the Aldermen were rudely treated by the mob, eſpecially Sir Robert Ladbroke, ſeveral handfuls of mud being thrown into his coach. As Mr. Ald. Harley was attempting to paſs through Temple-bar, the mob firſt accoſted him with a ſhower of mud and a volley of hiſſes, then ſhutting the Temple-bar gate, forced him to make his eſcape out of his chariot into the Sun Tavern, where they kept continually ſaluting him with the name of rebel to the City, tool to the Miniſtry, and other opprobrious phraſes. Mr. Harley had the preſence of mind, however, to order his chariot to return empty into the city.

The Recorder went in Alderman Trecothick's coach, and would have been very ill uſed in the Strand, had not the Alderman frequently intreated the populace to behave with proper decorum.

When the populace ſhut the gates at Temple-bar againſt Alderman Harley on Wedneſday laſt, they declared, That as he did not go up with the Remonſtrance, he ſhould not go with the Addreſs.

As the Common-council of Portſoken ward were lighting from their carriages at St. James's, ſome of the licentious mob cried out, There go Harley's council, d—n 'em! kill them!

When the Lord Chamberlain came out to the Lord Mayor on Wedneſday, he had a paper in his hand, and read to the following effect: " As your Lordſhip thought fit to ſpeak to his Majeſty after his anſwer to the late Remonſtrance, I am to acquaint your Lordſhip, as it was unuſual, his Majeſty deſires that nothing of this kind may happen for the future." The Lord Mayor deſired the paper might be delivered to him. The Lord Chamberlain ſaid he acted officially, and had it not in orders to deliver the paper. The Lord Mayor then deſired a copy: To which the Lord Chamberlain replied, he would acquaint his Majeſty, and take his directions; but he did not return until the order was brought for the whole Court to attend with the Addreſs.

Sir Robert Ladbroke complained to the Lord Mayor, that ſtones were thrown at his coach. The Lord Mayor called Mr. Gates, the City Marſhall, and aſked him, if that was ſo, who contradicted Sir Robert; he then ſaid, dirt was thrown; the Lord Mayor anſwered, there was no dirt in the ſtreet; Sir Robert then ſaid, that the mob ſpit in at the windows of his coach.

In the Preſence Chamber, Mr. Rigby attacked the Lord Mayor, telling him he had promiſed in parliament to be anſwerable for the peace of the city, and that he was informed by Sir Robert Ladbroke, that there had been a great riot in the city, which his Lordſhip had taken no care to quell. The Lord Mayor immediately replied, that he ſhould be ready to anſwer for his conduct at all times, in all places, and on every proper occaſion.

Mr. Sheriff Townſend ſtanding by the Lord Mayor, told him, Mr. Rigby ſays there has been a great tumult in the city; Mr. Rigby replied, Sir Robert Ladbroke ſays ſo. Mr. Townſend aſked him, if Sir Robert Ladbroke was not a magiſtrate? and why he had not appeaſed the tumult, if there was one? Mr. Rigby ſaid, the magiſtrates had been mobbed. Mr. Townſend replied, taking the whole together, in his opinion, the people had been mobbed by the magiſtrates, and not the magiſtrates by the people.

The Lord Mayor returned to the Manſion-Houſe, attended only by Sir William Stephenſon and the two Sheriffs.

Moſt of the diſſenting, or Court Aldermen, as they are called, who accompanied the Lord Mayor on Wedneſday to St. James's with the Congratulatory Addreſs of the City of London to his Majeſty on the birth of a Princeſs, to avoid the diſagreeable ſalutations of the mob, ſtayed in the Palace till their popular brethren were gone, who carried moſt of the mob along with them.

June 2. The affront offered to Mr. Alderman Harley is ſaid to have been a premeditated ſcheme: he was on Thurſday at Court, and it is reported a proclamation will ſoon be iſſued out for apprehending the perſons concerned therein, ſome of them being already known.

We hear that a Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, is intended to be ſhortly called, to conſider of a charge againſt a certain Alderman, for reflecting words ſpoken reſpecting their conduct.

It is further ſaid, that nothing leſs than aſking pardon in the moſt ſubmiſſive poſture, will be accepted as an attonement.

June 7. When the Lord Mayor went in with his Compliments, the Lady in waiting, the Ducheſs of Ancaſter, Lady Egmont, and ſome others, told his Lordſhip, that they were extremely pleaſed to ſee him on that Occaſion: To which his Lordſhip anſwered, You cannot be happier than I am, for I am always pleaſed at ſeeing ſo much Beauty.

In Saturday's Gazette are inſerted the Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, preſented to the King on Wedneſday laſt, and his Majeſty's anſwer thereto—The Lord Mayor's ſubſequent addreſs to his Majeſty is omitted.

A Correſpondent ſays, that a certain Chief Magiſtrate has ſhewn himſelf more loyal than could be expected, in going to Church on Tueſday laſt to celebrate the Reſtoration of Charles II.

|| See Page 109. ¶ Page (Vol 2.) 649. ** Page 106 1770 ~ Page 649 Vol. 2. ~~ Page 188 Vol. 2.) pa. 184. = vid page 176 Vol. 2.) ¶¶ pa. 178. (1) vid pa. 188. Vol. 2. (2) pa. 487. Vol. 2.

From the Pennſylvania Journal, *Auguſt* 9.

Meſſrs. WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD.

By giving the following ENQUIRIES *into the cauſe and cure of the diſorder occaſioned by drinking* COLD WATER, *a place in your Journal, you will oblige your* Humble Servant X. Y. Z.

THE frequent melancholly accidents which ariſe from drinking COLD WATER have long excited the attention and pity of the public.

Unhappy for the poor ſufferers, the ſuddenneſs of the effects brought on by the water, are often ſuch as preclude them from all poſſibility of relief. But when this is not the caſe we are ſorry to ſay that no infallible remedy has been found out to obviate its bad effects upon the body, and that many have been ſnatched out of the world in ſpite of all that the moſt ſkillful Phyſicians could do to prevent it, even after there has appeared ſome chance of recovering them.

It is to be lamented here that the practice of Phyſicians in theſe caſes is in ſome meaſure empirical, and that no method has been fallen upon of treating them upon rational dogmatical principles.—The infancy of our Country—the prejudices of the common people, (among whom theſe accidents generally happen) together with the heat of the weather, at which time only they occur.—Not to mention the warmth of ſome parts of the body, which generally continues till ſigns of putrefaction come on.---All theſe circumſtances have hitherto prevented our arriving at an exact knowledge of the ſtate of the body after death by diſſection. For want of this therefore we are obliged to reaſon from analogy and it is ſomewhat fortunate for us, that the ſymptoms of the diſorder are ſuch as will lead us to a pretty accurate knowledge of the change brought upon the body by the uſe of cold water.

In order that the water ſhould produce its deleterious effects upon the body, three circumſtances muſt always take place. 1ſt. The perſon who drinks muſt be very warm. 2dly. The water muſt be very cold. And 3dly. He muſt drink a large quantity of it. Unleſs all theſe circumſtances concur, it is very rare that any bad conſequences ariſe from it. When they do concur it is very rare any perſons eſcape, who have the misfortune to ſubject themſelves to them. Some I know attribute the effects of the water to its being impregnated with a poiſonous air which they ſay ſtagnates in the pump.——But there is no occaſion to call in this cauſe, and if there was it would be difficult to prove that any ſuch air exiſts in the pump. That a poiſonous, or what is commonly called fixed or mephitic air is capable of being mixed with water we do not pretend to deny. But then we aſſert it is far from giving it any bad quality. The water at *Spaw* contains it in large quantities, and yet theſe when drank, inſtead of being hurtful, are known to have the moſt ſalutary effects upon the conſtitution. Mr. *Cavendiſh* has taught us a method, in one of the late volums of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, of mixing mephitic air with water in any quantity we pleaſe. I have more than once repeated this experiment, and drank the water afterwards without perceiving any other change in it, except a ſlight pungent taſte of a nature peculiar to itſelf. In a word, all chalybeate waters are ſo much uſed in medicine, contain more or leſs of this air. This has been demonſtrated fully in an ingenious pamphlet lately publiſhed by Mr. *Lane* upon *the Solubility of iron in ſimple water by the intervention of fixed air*. From all this it appears that the action of the water upon the body, depends entirely upon its ſenſible and not upon any poiſonous quality lodged in it. Cold beer has been known to produce the ſame effects after being kept for ſome time in a cool cellar; of this we have had two or three examples in this city. The reaſon why ſpring or well water never or ſeldom produce any bad effects, is becauſe they are never ſo cold by ſeveral degrees as pump water, upon the account of their being conſtantly expoſed to the external atmoſphere. I have dwelt the longer upon this ſubject as I think it of as much conſequence to refute a falſe opinion, as it is to eſtabliſh a true one.

Let us now ſuppoſe a man heated with labour comes to a pump, and drinks a large quantity of cold water. A few minutes after he has ſwallowed it, he begins to ſtagger,---his eyes become dim,---he attempts to ſpeak but rarely utters any articulate ſounds. He now begins to breathe with difficulty, ---the Thorax is expanded much more than uſual, ---a rattling is heard in his throat,---his checks and noſtrils are alternately expended and dilated like a perſon in the laſt ſtage of the Peripneumony,---his face at laſt becomes ſuffuſed with blood, and of a black or livid colour.——In this ſtate he continues ſome time, and unleſs he is relived by art, generally expires in an hour or two. This is a hiſtory of the ordinary ſymptoms which occur from drinking cold water, but it ſometimes produces its effects ſo ſuddenly, that they expire the inſtant they ſwallow the water, while others again live for ſeveral days, and either recover or die with all the common ſymptoms of a Peripneumony. Let us now enquire in what manner the cold water produces theſe effects upon the body. Is it by ſuddenly coagulating the blood? If this was the caſe, the pulſe would not beat ſo ſtrong, nor would blood flow with ſo much freedom from a vein as we obſerve it do. As the water's remote action is upon the ſolids, ſo I would ſuppoſe that its proximate action is upon them likewiſe. The body from the ſeaſon of the year, as well as from being now ſo much more heated than uſual, is in a very irritable ſtate, ſo that the cold water as ſoon as it is received into the ſtomach, communicates its effects to the parts which adjoin it. Theſe are immediately brought into convulſions, particularly the lungs whoſe irritability is much encreaſed, and over part of which the water muſt paſs in entering into the ſtomach. By the ſtricture or cramp in the lungs the circulation is ſoon interrupted, hence the difficulty of breathing, &c. The return of the blood from the brain into the heart, is by theſe means obſtructed.---hence the ſuffuſion of blood and livid colour we perceive in the face, and hence the ſudden interruption of the vital functions, and of death itſelf. This account of the immediate cauſe of the effects of cold water upon the body will receive ſome ſtrength when we conſider the method of removing them. As the lungs and parts around are ſuppoſed to labour under a ſpaſmodic affection, the moſt powerful antiſpaſmodic remedies will of courſe be indicated. Bleeding, large draughts of ſpirits, warm baths to the feet, together with frequent draughs of warm water, have all been ordered with different ſucceſs. Each of theſe remedies are powerful in overcoming ſpaſms, whether ſeated in the lungs, ſtomach, or bowels, but then they are all often inſufficient, and have been uſed frequently to no purpoſe. I ſhall therefore propoſe a few remedies which have been hitherto but little attended to, but which the account we have given of the diſorder, gives us ſome reaſon to hope may be uſed with advantage.

Inſtead of ſuffering the body to lie expoſed to the air, would it not be better to wrap it up immediately in a bed, or in ſome blankets in order to relax the ſyſtem, and bring on a general ſweat? would not a few drops of liquid laudinum tend to overcome the ſtricture on the lungs? It is we know the moſt powerful in this reſpect of any medicine in nature. It has been once uſed with advantage in this city by an ingenious Phyſician of St. Croix, who is now on a viſit to this place for the benefit of his health.

Would not a ſtrong doſe of antimonial wine be of uſe to evacuate the contents of the ſtomach as well as to aſſiſt in overcoming the ſtricture of the lungs?

Would not a ſtimulating glyſter tend to excite a revulſion, and take off the determination from the lungs and brain?

Would not a cloth dipped in boiling water and applied to the breaſt, be of uſe in order to bring on a bliſter upon the part? the effects of this would be equal to, and far more ſpeedy than a bliſter raiſed by Spaniſh flies.

Laſtly, would not blowing wind into the mouth or into the anus by means of a pair of bellows, tend to rouſe the circulation, and give the lungs an opportunity of playing again;

As the obviating diſeaſes is the buſineſs of phyſic as well as the curing them. I would juſt propoſe the following method of preventing the effects of cold water, to ſuch whoſe impatience or extreme thirſt will not permit them to wait till they have cooled a little, or till the chillineſs of the water is taken off, or to moderate their draughts of it.

1ſt. Follow the old and common practice of mixing a little ſpirit with the water. This infallibly prevents the water doing any harm. I have never heard of a ſingle perſon who has ſuffered the leaſt damage from drinking cold water after it has been qualified in this manner.

2d. If you have no ſpirit near you, graſp the veſſel you drink out of for a few minutes with your hands. This will tend to abſtract from the heat of the body and to add ſome little heat to the water, provided the veſſel is made of metal, glaſs, or earth, for heat follows the ſame laws in many inſtances, in paſſing thro' bodies, with regard to its relative velocity, which we obſerve to take place in electricity. But, 3dly. If you have no cup to drink out of, and are obliged to drink from the ſpout of the pump, always waſh your hands and face or feet before you ſwallow a drop of water. Thus by cooling the body a little, and by receiving the ſhock of the water firſt upon a part where no injury can be done, entirely prevents any ill conſequences from taking it inwardly,

Before I conclude I ſhall beg leave to obſerve that as the bad effects of the water proceed from its coldneſs, and as this coldneſs is occaſioned ſo much by its being confined in pumps, would in not be a good contrivance, to have a longitudinal fiſſure cut in the pumps about two feet in length, and four inches in breadth on the ſide oppoſite the handle? Over this fiſſure a wire net might be placed to prevent the pump's being choaked up with matters thrown into it. By theſe means the water would be brought nearer to the temperature of the external air and many of the melancholly accidents which ariſe from its being drank too cold would be entirely prevented.

Auguſt 4, 1770.

LONDON, June 2.

A Scheme is ſaid to be forming by ſeveral Members of the Minority, which will alarm the Miniſtry more than any thing yet done.

Yeſterday Sir William Stephenſon, Alderman Trecothick, Alderman Croſby, attended by the Sheriffs, and the Commons appointed a Committee to wait upon Lord Chatham, attended his Lordſhip, at his Houſe in Pall-Mall, when Sir William Stephenſon, in the Name of the Committee, addreſſed his Lordſhip to this Effect:

My Lord,

WE have the pleaſing Satisfaction to deliver to your Lordſhip the grateful Thanks of the Citizens of London, for your Lordſhip's moſt eminent public Services; and we ſincerely congratulate your Lordſhip, on being equally diſtinguiſhed in the Direction of a glorious War, and in your Endeavours to reſtore the Principles of our moſt excellent Conſtitution.

And then he preſented the Thanks of the Common-Council, which are as follow:

BECKFORD MAYOR.

A Common-Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Monday the Fourteenth of May, 1770.

A MOTION was made, and Queſtion put, "That "the grateful Thanks of this Court be preſent-"ed to the Right Honorable William Earl of Chatham, "for the Zeal he has ſhewn in Support of thoſe moſt "valuable and ſacred Privileges, the Right of Electi-"on, and the Right of Petition; and for his Wiſhes "and Declaration, That his Endeavours ſhall hereaf-"ter be uſed that Parliaments may be reſtored to their "original Purity, by ſhortening their Duration, and "introducing a more full and equal Repreſentation; "an Act which will render his Name more honoured "by Poſterity, than memorable Succeſſes of the glori-"ous War he conducted;" the ſame was reſolved in the Affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

It is ordered, that the ſaid Reſolutions be fairly tranſcribed, and ſigned by the Town Clerk, and preſented to his Lordſhip by Sir William Stephenſon, Knt. Barlow Trecothick, Braſs Croſby, Eſqrs. Aldermen, and one of the Sheriffs of this City; George Bellas, Eſq; Mr. Deputy Thomas Cockſedge, Mr. Deputy William Judd, Samuel Freeman, Eſq; Mr. Arthur Beardmore, Mr. James Sharp, Mr. Deputy Richard Townſend, and Mr. John Anderſon, Commoners.

HODGES.

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed immediately to reply:

"*Gentlemen,*

IT is not eaſy for me to give expreſſion to all I feel, on the extraordinary honour done to my public conduct by the City of London; a body ſo highly reſpectable on every account; but above all, for their conſtant aſſertion of the birth-rights of Engliſhmen, in every great criſis of the conſtitution.

In our preſent unhappy ſituation my duty ſhall be, on all proper occaſions, to add the zealous endeavours of an individual to thoſe legal exertions of conſtitutional rights, which to their everlaſting honour, the city of London has made in defence of freedom of election, and freedom of petition, and for obtaining effectual reparation to the electors of Great-Britain. As to one point among the declarations which I am underſtood to have made, of my wiſhes for the public, permit me to ſay there has been ſome miſapprehenſion; for with all my deference to the city, I am bound to declare, that I cannot recommend triennal parliaments as a remedy againſt that canker in the conſtitution, venality in elections; ready to ſubmit my opinion to better judgment, if the wiſh for that meaſure ſhall become prevalent in the kingdom.

Purity of parliament is the corner-ſtone in the commonwealth; and as one obvious means towards this neceſſary end is to ſtrengthen and extend the natural relation between the conſtituents and the elected, I have, in this view, publickly expreſſed my earneſt wiſhes for a more full and equal repreſentation, by the addition of one Knight of the Shire in a county, as a farther balance to the mercenary boroughs. I have thrown out this idea with the juſt diffidence of a private man when he preſumes to ſuggeſt any thing new on a high matter. Animated by your approbation, I ſhall with better hope continue humbly to ſubmit it to the public wiſdom, as an object to be moſt deliberately weighed, accurately examined, and maturely digeſted.

Having many times, when in the ſervice of the Crown, and when retired from it, experienced, with gratitude, the favour of my fellow-citizens, I am now particularly fortunate that, with their good liking, I can offer any thing towards upholding this wiſely-combined frame of mixed government againſt the decays of time, and the deviations incident to all human inſtitutions; and I ſhall eſteem my life honoured indeed if the City of London can vouchſafe to think that my endeavours have not been wanting to maintain the national honour, to defend the Colonies, and extend the commercial greatneſs of my country, as well as to preſerve from violation the law of the land and the eſſential rights of the conſtitution.

June 5. It is ſtrongly reported at the Weſt End of the Town, that ſeven Articles of Impeachment are expected to be exhibited at the Meeting of Parliament, againſt two great Men; which it is thought, will be followed by many more.

It is ſaid that freſh Overtures have been offered to the M———s of R————m, but as one of his greateſt Favourites was rejected, he nobly declined coming to any Conference.

There is a Coolneſs, it is ſaid, in the Behaviour of the D— of B— and D— of G—, ariſing from the Nonconformity of the latter to the Opinion of the former, with reſpect to ſome late Proceedings dictated from that Quarter.

We hear that the Earl Temple has given Mr. Wilkes a preſſing Invitation to ſpend as much of the Summer as he can at Stow.

It is rumoured, that ſecret Intelligence has been received reſpecting the apparent Deſigns of a certain Power to diſturb the Tranquillity of the Britiſh Colonies.

It is ſaid the Empreſs of Ruſſia has publicly declared ſhe will never make peace with the Grand Signior, until ſhe has driven the Turks intirely out of Europe.

An American Correſpondent informs us, that the Duty on Engliſh Goods imported in New-York the laſt Fall amounted to ſome Hundreds ſterling, but that it hardly exceeded Forty Shillings laſt Spring.

// Marquis of Rockingham & Duke of Bedford — Duke of Grafton.

MONDAY, *August* 27. 1770. [NUMB. 1822.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON, MAY 28. 1770.

An Account of the Proceedings on Friday laſt, at Guildhall.

THE Lord Mayor iſſued his ſummonſes laſt Wedneſday for a Common-Council to meet on Friday laſt, *on occaſion of her Majeſty's happy delivery of a Princeſs.* His Lordſhip took the chair that day ſoon after twelve. When the court was ſat, Mr. Alderman Roſſiter addreſſing himſelf to the Lord Mayor, obſerved, " that he had ſeen in the news-papers a ſpeech ſaid to be ſpoken by his Lordſhip to the King, [illegible] his Majeſty had delivered his anſwer to the Addreſs of this Court; but that he could not believe it poſſible that his Lordſhip, after this Court had deliberated and determined upon an Addreſs to the Sovereign, ſhould act ſo contrary to all former precedents, as either to add to or diminiſh even a ſingle ſyllable from that Addreſs. As he did not attend upon the occaſion, he had only news-paper authority, and therefore thought it neceſſary for the honor of the Court to know from his Lordſhip whether he did reply to the King's anſwer, and if he did, that that reply may the laid before the Court. He then ſaid, that he had always underſtood that it was only on the moſt ſolemn occaſions that the King ſeated himſelf on his Throne of State; and that it was a diſtinguiſhing honor done to the City of London, the two Univerſities, and ſome others, to receive their Addreſs in this manner. That it ſeemed therefore to be preſumption for any individual to ſpeak to the Sovereign when he is thus enthroned for the purpoſe of receiving the Addreſs and of giving an anſwer, which being acts of ſtate and ſolemnity ought not to be leſſened or broke in upon by any perſon whatever; that he was ſent by this Court to do a corporate act; that by that commiſſion he was not authoriſed to do any act of his own; that he knew of no right that his Lordſhip had to ſpeak to his Majeſty, which might not be claimed by any other member. That in the Addreſs itſelf the Court had made to his Majeſty, the ſtrongeſt profeſſion of their loyalty, and that he could not ſuppoſe the Court of ſo very doubtful faith as to need to have thoſe profeſſions confirmed by the teſtimony of his Lordſhip. He thought this therefore a very ill compliment paid to their faith, and an undue preference given to his own.

Mr. Alderman Harley ſaid, " that by the conſtitution of this country the King *can do no wrong*; becauſe on all public occaſions he ſpeaks and acts by the advice of his miniſters; that he underſtood this maxim, more eſpecially to hold true on all thoſe ſolemn occaſions on which he received the addreſſes of his ſubjects ſeated on the throne of ſtate: That the endeavouring therefore to ſurprize his Majeſty, and draw him into any unpremeditated altercation, was an attempt of the moſt dangerous tendency. If any thing could have fallen from his Majeſty which they might think offenſive, that could not be ſuppoſed to be the act of his miniſters, nor could they be made chargeable with that which they could not poſſibly be ſuppoſed to adviſe. That therefore this abrupt manner of ſurprizing his Majeſty, was breaking through all thoſe fences with which the conſtitution had guarded the honor of the throne, and endeavouring to force his Majeſty to hold a perſonal altercation with a ſubject: That this might be a means of leſſening the weight and dignity of the City of London, by depriving them of any of thoſe particular marks of honor with which their addreſſes have always been received, or by laying a neceſſity on his Majeſty, on any future attempt of the ſame kind, to riſe up immediately after giving his anſwer, without granting them any farther tokens of his favour.

They were replied to by the Aldermen Wilkes, Townſend, and Sawbridge. The Court then deſired the Lord Mayor to ſtate what his Lordſhip ſaid after the King's anſwer, which he did, and it was entirely approved. A motion of thanks was then made and ſeconded for his Lordſhip's noble conduct on this occaſion, which was agreed to without any diviſion. The Lord Mayor ſpoke extremely well, and particularly obſerved how unbecoming ſuch a complaint was from the Aldermen Roſſiter and Harley, who would not attend that Court to St. James's. Mr. Alderman Wilkes in his Speech took Notice, " *That the principal Reaſon why he did not attend the laſt Remonſtrance to St. James's, was a tenderneſs for the preſervation of the lives of his fellow citizens; that he knew the Miniſtry wiſhed for every opportunity to murder the people; that when the Weſtminſter remonſtrance was preſented, the Colonel of the guard had orders to fire on the people, if there had been the leaſt diſturbance; and that he was ſure, had he attended on Wedneſday at St. James's, and only a few boys had halloed, a pretence would have been taken from thence to fire on his fellow citizens, and another maſſacre would have enſued, the idea of which filled his mind with horror; and for that reaſon chiefly he did not attend, &c.*"—The King's Anſwer was then ordered to be entered in the City Books, and immediately after it the Lord Mayor's Reply. Mr. Bellas next moved for an Addreſs on the Birth of a young Princeſs, and was ſeconded by Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes then ſaid, " *He did not riſe to oppoſe the motion made by his worthy friend; that there was not in that honorable court, nor in the nation, a man more zealouſly attached to the Houſe of Brunſwick and the Prince on the Throne than himſelf; but that this did not ſeem to be a time for many compliments from the City of London to the Throne; that the citizens of London had been treated of late with great indignity; that their* Petition *had been received with contempt, and their* Remonſtrance *with inſult, for which he appealed to the Sheriffs; that it ſeemed to be the ſtudy of adminiſtration to affront the city, and provoke the people, of which he gave inſtances in the ſeveral favours conferred of late on the very near relations of Lord Holland and Ld. Barrington; the firſt of whom the City had complained of as* the public defaulter of unaccounted millions, *and the other was in univerſal odium for his letter of thanks after the maſſacre in St. George's fields; that the Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay had been created a Baronet, and obtained a Penſion, merely becauſe he was a tyrant, & univerſally deteſted by our brethren in America; that on theſe accounts the addreſs ought to be very chaſte, modeſt, reſerved, and ſolely confined to what he hoped would ever be a ſubject of real joy to Engliſhmen, an increaſe of the Brunſwick line, &c. &c. &c.*—Mr. Sheriff Sawbridge ſpoke very well againſt the Fulſomeneſs and Flattery of moſt Addreſſes, and hoped this would be an Example of a better Sort than we had heretofore known. Mr. Sheriff Townſend expatiated with great Spirit on the ſame Subject. The Motion was then carried for an Addreſs *Nemine contradicente*. A Committee was then appointed of the following Aldermen and Commoners: Aldermen Stevenſon, Croſby, Peers, Wilkes, Townſend, and Sawbridge; Commoners Bellas, Freeman, Beardmore, Judd, William Wilſon, Hartford, Edward George, Anderſon, Camn, Burford, Maynard, and Biſhop.

The Committee then withdrew, and returned with an Addreſs, which, with a few Alterations, was agreed to by that Court, and the Sheriffs were ordered to know his Majeſty's Pleaſure when he will pleaſe to be attended by the whole Court. Mr. Alderman Bird deſired that ſome more Compliments might be added *to the Queen*, on which Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, *that for his Part he had no Objection to as many Compliments as they pleaſed* TO THE QUEEN. There was no Diviſion in the Court, which ſat till near Four.

The Aldermen preſent were, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Alſop, Harley, Halifax, Shakeſpeare, Eaſdale, Kennet, Plumb, Roſſiter, Bird, Stevenſon, Croſby, Peers, Wilkes, Townſend and Sawbridge.

Sir Robert Ladbroke moved on Friday at the Court of Common Council, that the words of the Lord Mayor's ſpeech might be entered; which motion was ſeconded by Mr. Beardmore, ſaying, " That ſuch an entry would ſhew to all poſterity, that the City of London had now a Lord Mayor who could make a ſpeech off-hand to a *King*, and that he had often been laughed at, at the other end of the town, for having had a Lord Mayor who could not read a ſpeech, fairly written, which he had in his hat.

May 31. Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, accompanied by moſt of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, Common-council-men, and City Officers, went to St. James's, and preſented the following congratulatory Addreſs to his Majeſty, on the birth of a Princeſs:

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

" We wait upon your Majeſty with our congratulations on the happy delivery of our moſt gracious Queen, and on the birth of another Princeſs; and to aſſure your Majeſty, ' that there are not in all your ' dominions any ſubjects more faithful, more dutiful, ' and more affectionate to your Majeſty's perſon and ' family, or more ready to ſacrifice their lives, and ' fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and ' dignity of your crown. '

" Long may your Majeſty reign the true guardian of the liberties of this free country, and be the inſtrument in the hands of Providence of tranſmitting to our poſterity thoſe invaluable rights and privileges, which are the birthright of the ſubjects of this kingdom'.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer,

I *Receive with great Satisfaction your Congratulations on the happy Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Princeſs, and I return you my hearty Thanks for the Duty and Affection to my Perſon and Family, and the Zeal for the true Honour and Dignity of my Crown, which you expreſs upon this Occaſion.*

The City of London, entertaining theſe loyal Sentiments, may be always aſſured of my Protection.

They were all moſt graciouſly received, and had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand.

There were in the proceſſion, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir William Stephenſon, Sir Henry Bankes, Aldermen Alſop, Trecothick, Croſby, Peers, Halifax, Shakeſpeare, Eſdaile, Kennet, Roſſeter, Bird, the two Sheriffs, the Recorder, and about 70 coaches in which were the Common-council. Several of the Aldermen were rudely treated by the mob, eſpecially Sir Robert Ladbroke, ſeveral handfuls of mud being thrown into his coach. As Mr. Ald. Harley was attempting to paſs through Temple-bar, the mob firſt accoſted him with a ſhower of mud and a volley of hiſſes, then ſhutting the Temple-bar gate, forced him to make his eſcape out of his chariot into the Sun Tavern, where they kept continually ſaluting him with the name of rebel to the City, tool to the Miniſtry, and other opprobrious phraſes. Mr. Harley had the preſence of mind, however, to order his chariot to return empty into the city.

The Recorder went in Alderman Trecothick's coach, and would have been very ill uſed in the Strand, had not the Alderman frequently intreated the populace to behave with proper decorum.

When the populace ſhut the gates at Temple-bar againſt Alderman Harley on Wedneſday laſt, they declared, That as he did not go up with the Remonſtrance, he ſhould not go with the Addreſs.

As the Common-council of Portſoken ward were lighting from their carriages at St. James's, ſome of the licentious mob cried out, There go Harley's council, d—n 'em! kill them!

When the Lord Chamberlain came out to the Lord Mayor on Wedneſday, he had a paper in his hand, and read to the following effect: " As your Lordſhip thought fit to ſpeak to his Majeſty after his anſwer to the late Remonſtrance, I am to acquaint your Lordſhip, as it was unuſual, his Majeſty deſires that nothing of this kind may happen for the future." The Lord Mayor deſired the paper might be delivered to him. The Lord Chamberlain ſaid he acted officially, and had it not in orders to deliver the paper. The Lord Mayor then deſired a copy: To which the Lord Chamberlain replied, he would acquaint his Majeſty, and take his directions; but he did not return until the order was brought for the whole Court to attend with the Addreſs.

Sir Robert Ladbroke complained to the Lord Mayor, that ſtones were thrown at his coach. The Lord Mayor called Mr. Gates, the City Marſhall, and aſked him, if that was ſo, who contradicted Sir Robert; he then ſaid, dirt was thrown; the Lord Mayor anſwered, there was no dirt in the ſtreet; Sir Robert then ſaid, that the mob ſpit in at the windows of his coach.

In the Preſence Chamber, Mr. Rigby attacked the Lord Mayor, telling him he had promiſed in parliament to be anſwerable for the peace of the city, and that he was informed by Sir Robert Ladbroke, that there had been a great riot in the city, which his Lordſhip had taken no care to quell. The Lord Mayor immediately replied, that he ſhould be ready to anſwer for his conduct at all times, in all places, and on every proper occaſion.

Mr. Sheriff Townſend ſtanding by the Lord Mayor, told him, Mr. Rigby ſays there has been a great tumult in the city; Mr. Rigby replied, Sir Robert Ladbroke ſays ſo. Mr. Townſend aſked him, if Sir Robert Ladbroke was not a magiſtrate? and why he had not appeaſed the tumult, if there was one? Mr. Rigby ſaid, the magiſtrates had been mobbed. Mr. Townſend replied, taking the whole together, in his opinion, the people had been mobbed by the magiſtrates, and not the magiſtrates by the people.

The Lord Mayor returned to the Manſion-Houſe, attended only by Sir William Stephenſon and the two Sheriffs.

Moſt of the diſſenting, or Court Aldermen, as they are called, who accompanied the Lord Mayor on Wedneſday to St. James's with the Congratulatory Addreſs of the City of London to his Majeſty on the birth of a Princeſs, to avoid the diſagreeable ſalutations of the mob, ſtayed in the Palace till their popular brethren were gone, who carried moſt of the mob along with them.

June 2. The affront offered to Mr. Alderman Harley is ſaid to have been a premeditated ſcheme: he was on Thurſday at Court, and it is reported a proclamation will ſoon be iſſued out for apprehending the perſons concerned therein, ſome of them being already known.

We hear that a Court of Aldermen and Common-Council, is intended to be ſhortly called, to conſider of a charge againſt a certain Alderman, for reflecting words ſpoken reſpecting their conduct.

It is further ſaid, that nothing leſs than aſking pardon in the moſt ſubmiſſive poſture, will be accepted as an attonement.

June 7. When the Lord Mayor went in with his Compliments, the Lady in waiting, the Ducheſs of Ancaſter, Lady Egmont, and ſome others, told his Lordſhip, that they were extremely pleaſed to ſee him on that Occaſion: To which his Lordſhip anſwered, You cannot be happier than I am, for I am always pleaſed at ſeeing ſo much Beauty.

In Saturday's Gazette are inſerted the Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, preſented to the King on Wedneſday laſt, and his Majeſty's anſwer thereto — The Lord Mayor's ſubſequent addreſs to his Majeſty is omitted.

An old Politician obſerves, that our greateſt grievance, ſince the Revolution, ſeems to have been, that we cannot all govern; and till the number of good places are equal to thoſe who think themſelves qualified for them, there muſt ever be a cauſe of contention among us. While Great Men want great Poſts, the nation will never want real or ſeeming Patriots; and while great Poſts are filled with perſons whoſe capacities are but human, ſuch perſons will never be allowed to be without errors.

A great Perſonage has made a ſet of buttons, in which his R. H. the P. of W. is to appear on Monday next.

A Correſpondent ſays, that a certain Chief Magiſtrate has ſhown himſelf more loyal than could be expected, in going to Church on Tueſday laſt to celebrate the Reſtoration of Charles II.

See page 211.

// Vide the Preſerences page 211. & Royal Highneſs Prince of Wales

Messrs FLEETS,

A Writer in your paper of the 11th of June last has represented Governor Bernard as making *too free* with the King's money to oblige his *particular friends*; and as an instance of this, has published an order, dated October 19. 1761. signed by Governor Bernard and the late Surveyor-General, Thomas Lechmere, Esq; directed to Mr. William Story, Deputy Register of the Court of Vice Admiralty, directing him to pay Fifty Guineas to Edmund Trowbridge, Esq; then Attorney General. —Whatever may be the design of the writer in this publication, I think it cannot be displeasing to any honest man if I attempt to do justice to all concerned, by laying before the publick the following state of the case.

In the year 1761, Mr. Craddock having seized and libelled a vessel and cargo belonging to Mr. Erving, a composition was agreed upon and allow'd by the Court of Admiralty; and the vessel and cargo were restored to Mr. Erving, the claimant; after which Mr. Erving brought an action of trespass against Mr. Craddock, on a supposition that the seizure was illegal: And thereupon Gov. Bernard and Mr. Lechmere, Surveyor General, engaged Mr. Trowbridge, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Pratt, to defend the action; and ordered Mr. Story to pay the Attorney General twenty guineas out of the King's share of that or some other forfeiture; and directed Mr. Trowbridge to pay Mr. Pratt 5 guineas; and to pay Mr. Craddock forty eight shillings, which he had advanced; and to reserve five guineas for himself; all which Mr. Trowbridge accordingly did. At the Superior Court at Boston in August 1761, Mr. Erving recovered judgment against Mr. Craddock for £.740 5s. 9d. damage and costs, from which judgment Mr. Craddock appealed to the King in Council; and to enable the Attorney General to prosecute the appeal, the Governor and Surveyor-General drew the order before mentioned; and the fifty guineas were accordingly paid into the hands of the Attorney-General by Mr. Story. Soon after this, Mr. Temple came over with an appointment to the Surveyor-General's office, and afterwards Mr. Erving thinking proper to acknowledge satisfaction of the judgment aforesaid, Mr. Temple, on the 4th of May 1762. drew the following order on Mr. Trowbridge, viz.

"Sir, Boston, 4th May, 1762.

"Please to pay to William Sheaffe, Esq; Collector "of his Majesty's Customs at the Port of Boston, "what money may be remaining in your hands of "the seventy guineas paid you by the Register of "the Court of Admiralty, by order of Governor "Bernard and Thomas Lechmere, Esq; late Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Customs for the "Northern District of America, taking Mr. Sheaffe's "Receipt for the same on the back of this Order, "which shall be your Warrant for so doing.

JOHN TEMPLE."

"To Edmund Trowbridge, Esq; "Attorney-General for the "Massachusetts-Bay."

Mr. Trowbridge accordingly paid Mr. Sheaffe £.76 17s. 8d. Lawful Money, being all that was remaining in his hands of the seventy Guineas, and took Mr. Sheaffe's receipt on the back of the Order, in the following Words, viz.

"Boston, 8th May 1762. Received of Edmund "Trowbridge, Esq; Seventy six Pounds seventeen "Shillings and eight Pence, Lawful Money, by "virtue of the within Order.

WILLIAM SHEAFFE."

The seventy Guineas amounts to £.98 Lawful Money.—Mr. Trowbridge had before disbursed sundry Sums, besides those already mentioned, amounting in the whole to £.21 2s. 4d. which, together with the Sum paid Mr. Sheaffe, made up the seventy Guineas. The particulars of these disbursements appear in the following stated account.

Dr. The King's Cash to Edmund Trowbridge, Cr.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Cash paid Mr. Pratt 5 Guineas,	7	0	0	By Cash received of Mr. William Story 70 Guineas	98	0	0
To Do. Mr. Cradock,	2	8	0				
To Do. for Appeal and Recognizance	0	2	8				
To Do. for Copy of the Case,	1	7	0				
To Do. for entring the Action at the Superior Court,	0	18	0				
To Do. Jury's Fees,	1	2	8				
To Do. half the Expence of their Diner	1	4	0				
To Do. reserved as a Fee (5 Guineas)	7	0	0				
To Do. Mr. Sheaffe,	76	17	8				
	£.98	0	0		£.98	0	0

The *partial* account of this matter published in your paper before mentioned may possibly be sufficient to answer the *purpose* for which it was *designed*; but as it evidently tends to deceive the good people of the Province, and is a gross misrepresentation of the conduct of Governor Bernard and Judge Trowbridge respecting the public Monies, common justice seems to demand a publication of the foregoing narrative, which contains the whole truth and nothing more: Should any one doubt it, if he will give himself the trouble to enquire of Judge Trowbridge, Mr. Temple or Mr. Sheaffe, he may undoubtedly receive satisfaction.

Your publishing the Piece I sent you last week encourageth me to hope you will give this a place in your next; by which you may in some measure defeat the ill designs of those who wish still further to disturb the public peace; and you know a certain venerable old Book says, "Blessed are the peace-"makers," &c.—— *Probus.*

Boston, 21 *Aug* 1770.

Messrs FLEETS.

I Am informed the notable Mr. Cutler has laid attachments on the estates of Messrs Pierpont and Davis, for the intolerable abuse he now says he suffered from the persons whose treatment he then owned was civil, humane and benevolent. I had settled my opinion that there was too much good sense on both sides the question to draw the focus of the ministerial mirror again on this province. We have already lost some blood, and much interest; and after the disposition of the people had once been so thoroughly manifested one could scarce imagine another trial would so speedily be made upon them. An ignorant herd, incapable of realizing remote consequences, may easily be tolled into an acquiescence with the first instances of coertion, and flatter themselves that a submission to *authority* is the path of security; but to the enlightened inhabitants of this ancient Colony, the gulph is too plain to admit a moment's hesitation whether any degree of force or fraud shall urge us a hair's breadth towards it. Mr. Cutler may read a vote of the respectable body of the trade & inhabitants of Boston, passed on Tuesday the 7th inst. whereby they have unanimously agreed to support their respective committees in the execution of every commission they have been, are or may be charged with from said body, and Mr. Cutler well knows that these persons in the mild persuasions they used with him, not to expose himself to the just resentment of a whole continent, which his imprudence was very wantonly drawing upon him, meaned him no injury, & further that they, to the utmost of their power, endeavored to skreen him from the indignation of the people which his repeated insults had often fired to an almost irrepressible pitch.

In this case Mr. Cutler pursues these gentlemen as criminals, and declares that they with force, arms, &c. did him cruelly treat, & to his great damage, &c.

How learned Mr. Cutler may be in the law I have no disposition to determine, but am free to declare, that in order to render an action criminal, in the eye of the law, there must be full proof of a guilty mind, an intention to harm, and distress. I am confident no jury on this continent legally taken will find such intention in Mess. Pierpont & Davis. A survey of the conduct of the body of trade and inhabitants of this town, of whose votes these gentlemen were the executors, will indubitably manifest, that a support of the laws and constitution, and thereby the safety and happiness of their country in the most gentle and peaceable manner, was the invariable scope of their intention and all their consequent actions; whereas the declared design of their opposers and oppressers, is to overthrow the constitution, and subject the whole continent to the sole power and pleasure of an absolute tyranny, in a most abandoned m——y, with a P——t alien to, and uninfluenced by this people, entirely at their devotion. This is an intolerable usurpation, big with inevitable ruin and certain destruction; which in this very action aims to commence its ravage in this colony. But know ye Tresilians, Empsons, Dudleys, Jeffries, M——ds, O——s, R——ls's, and all your aiders, and abettors, that in the execution of any decrees contrary to the spirit of Magna Charta which exempts every man from the force of laws made without his consent; know I say that in the constitution of this empire there is a provision in such case to, *Disturb* you; and I would recommend it to the serious consideration of every ambitious officer civil or military, whether it might not be their interest to put off the day, when an assertion of this right will shake your usurped pretentions to their foundation, and perhaps very deservedly bury yourselves in the ruins. If you recede we may all live and be happy; if we recede the empire is instantly involved in everlasting destruction. DETERMINATUS.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, July 25.

Extract of a late Letter from London, *May* 27.

"Poor Paoli is quite lost since his arrival in England, by yielding to the dictates of the Duke of Grafton: This conduct, together with his accepting a pension of £.1000 per annum, which he is to receive only during pleasure, have totally eclipsed the fame of this wonderful chief."

A Sloop arrived here last week from Rhode Island, but not being permitted to trade, is sailed again.

We hear a Spanish man of war of 74 guns, was lately cast away on the Martiers.

Arrived, Ship Pratt, Richard Russell, from Boston.

Schooner Industry, Edward Allen, from Salem,

AT a Meeting of the Trade and Inhabitants of *Newport*, held by Adjournment, on Monday the 20th of August 1770.

THOMAS CRANSTON, Esq; Moderator.

WHEREAS, in the present critical situation of America, harmony & an union in measures of the several Colonies is of so great importance for the preservation of our invaluable Rights and Privileges, that without it there is the utmost danger of their being totally lost: Resolved therefore, that we will cultivate the closest and strictest Union with the other British Colonies upon this Continent, and will heartily join with and support them in every prudent and constitutional Opposition to every attempt to subject us to a taxation of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

Resolved, That we will adhere to and support the Non-Importation Agreement entered into by the Inhabitants of this Town on the 30th of October last, so long as a Majority of the Colonies who have entered into similar Agreements shall adhere to and preserve the same.

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection be continued for the purposes of their Appointment and be requested and directed upon any Breach of the said Agreement, and the refusal of any Person to comply therewith, to call together the Trade and Inhabitants of this Town, that every prudent and legal Method may be taken to strengthen and preserve the said Agreement inviolate.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Committee for their Pains and Vigilance in the Service of the common Cause of America and of this Town.

Resolved, That the Committee of Correspondence and Inspection be requested immediately to transmit Copies of the Resolves passed this Day to the respective Committees of the several Colonies with whom they have corresponded, and to such other Colonies as they shall think proper.

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the several Colonies upon this Continent who have firmly exerted themselves for the Preservation of American Liberty.—And that they also be requested to cause the foregoing Resolves to be printed in the Newport Mercury.

LONDON.

June 1. It is certain Lords N——th and H——gh are two of the Committee of Noblemen which has been appointed to take into consideration the state of his Majesty's dominions on the other side the Atlantic; the third is supposed to be Lord B——n.

We are assured, that Mr. Moore has sold upwards of 120,000 of the 13 numbers of his *Whisperer*; however, it is tho't he will pay dear for his public-spiritedness, as it is said he was this day taken into custody for writing the above papers.

June 2. A scheme is said to be forming by several Members of the Minority, which will alarm the Ministry more than any thing yet done.

It is now talked, that the Office of Secretary of State for the Plantations is to be abolished, and the Affairs of Trade and the Colonies to be regulated upon an entire new Plan.

Letters from Boston, New-England mention, that great Heats and Animosities continue to subsist in the Councils of that Province where the ministerial Party apparently decreases.

June 5. It is strongly reported at the West End of the Town, that seven Articles of Impeachment are expected to be exhibited at the Meeting of Parliament, against two great Men; which it is tho't, will be followed by many more.

It is said that fresh Overtures have been offered to the M——s of R——m, but as one of his greatest Favourites was rejected, he nobly declined coming to any Conference.

It is rumoured, that secret Intelligence has been received respecting the apparent designs of a certain Power to disturb the tranquility of the British Colonies.

An American correspondent informs us, that the Duty on English Goods imported at New York the last Fall amounted to some Hundreds sterling, but that it hardly exceeded Forty Shillings last Spring.

Within these few days an eminent house in this City entered British manufactures to the value of 24,000l. for American exportation; being the largest entry made at the custom house for many months, for that quarter of the world.

We are assured, that a certain Councilman, who was grosly insulted at Court a few days since, has written a challenge to his antagonist, in which he offers to fight him at any weapon, from a knife and fork to a blunderbuss.

June 9. It may not be improper to observe, that neither the last prints received here from Boston, nor those from Ireland, make any mention of the transaction mentioned in our last, "That the populace had forced open the goal where Captain Preston and the Soldiers were confined, and brought them to the usual Place of Execution, and there put them all to death."

It is said the Empress of Russia has publicly declared she will never make peace with the Grand Signior, until she has driven the Turks entirely out of Europe.

(1) Vide page 206. (2) In the Massacre, pa. 60. (3) Vide magna Charta page 790. Vol. 2. (4) Vide In Index Vol. 2 of this, under Merchants, for an account of all their proceedings. (5) Vide this piece page 209 for the References.

(1) Vide Page 141 (2) In Stopping him from Transporting Lillies Goods (3) Vide Page 198 (4) Ministry in Parliament. (5) Corrupt Judges of England * Olivers, & Ruggles's. 2 Judges here. (1) North (2) Hillsborough (3) Boston

Meſſrs FLEETS,

IF the perſon ſigning A FRIEND in the laſt Maſſachuſetts Gazette means to inſinuate that I either had or intended to publiſh any thing to the world ſo ſhocking as a denial of Divine Revelation, let me beg the favor, thro' your impartial preſs, to aſſure the public that nothing can be further from truth than ſuch an aſperſion. On the contrary I invariably maintain that our beneficent Creator has imprinted this Revelation of his eternal wiſdom, unlimited power, and unſpeakable goodneſs, upon every atom of the Univerſe! *For the inviſible things of him —— are clearly ſeen, being underſtood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead.* This Revelation I allow was open to the writers of the old and new teſtament, and many glorious things they deduced from it, for which I entertain as ſublime a veneration as any Chriſtian in this Country. Some things in the Scriptures I do not underſtand, ſuch as how God can be ſaid to predeſtinate one to everlaſting life, and leave another to inevitable and eternal perdition, and yet *of a truth* be no reſpecter of perſons; a *kind parent* who *delighteth not in the death of him that dieth, but had rather they would turn and live.* No one can be ſo abſurd as to pretend I ſhould acknowledge ſuch propoſitions, articles of revelation to me, or any one elſe, who cannot conceive their conſiſtence, for infinite wiſdom admits of no variation or ſhadow of turning, neither can a divine revelation admit of a doubt, ambiguity or obſcurity; neither ſhall I take upon me to deny, that a thing very myſterious may totally inconceiveable by me, may be clearly revealed to another. Hence my Friend after ſo unequivocal a declaration of my real ſentiment, I beſeech thee to put on charity which is the bond of peace, for tho' thou mayeſt have all faith, and the people ſo much on thy ſide, that thou canſt remove mountains, if thou haſt not charity it will profit thee nothing. Charity ſuffereth long and is kind—envieth not;—vaunteth not itſelf, is not puffed up,—but *rejoiceth in truth.* That the Religion of Nature more properly ſtiled the Religion of Nature's God, in latin call'd *Deus*, hence *Deiſm*, is *truth*, I now boldly defy thee to conteſt; and becauſe I and every venerable Clergyman in this town and province have concerns of infinite importance on our hands, if thou ſhouldeſt happen to be a gentleman of leiſure, thou mayeſt on thy vacant hours undertake a demonſtration of the abſurdities and dangerous tendency of Mr. Wallaſton's profeſſed treatiſe on that ſubject; or Pope's little Eſſay on Man, confeſſedly deduced from the inſpiration of Lord Bolingbroke, and perhaps every ſentence adopted by me: and if thou canſt fairly ſhew that the contents of theſe pages are greatly dangerous to the well being of ſociety, I will on ſuch conviction fully, freely and abſolutely retract every ſyllable I have uttered in favor of Deiſm; moſt ſincerely ſubſcribing thoſe catholic lines,

If I am right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to ſtay;
If I am wrong, O teach my heart!
To find the better way.

Boſton, Aug. 24th 1770. T. YOUNG.

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 20.

ON Wedneſday laſt were decently interred, the Remains of the Hon. WILLIAM BOURN, Eſq; Son of the Hon. SYLVANUS BOURN, Eſq; late of Barnſtable:—A Gentleman bleſt with good natural Abilities, which were improved by a liberal Education and an extenſive acquaintance with the world.

In early Life he was engaged in the military Service, and has ſince been conſtantly honored with public employments, which he filled with dignity, and diſcharged with uprightneſs.

In the vale of private life, where merit is impartially examined, his worth was conſpicuous: His vivacity, frankneſs, and delicacy of ſentiment, endeared him to every acquaintance, and to his honor, his free, ſocial hours will long be remembered by them with delight.

The goodneſs of his heart and the integrity of his life correſponded to the clearneſs of his head; ſo that he beheld with philoſophic firmneſs & chriſtian reſignation his approaching diſſolution; and a few days before his death diſcovered an uncommon vigor and ſerenity of mind in the orderly diſpoſition of his ſecular affairs.

The origin of his diſorder was only a ſmall pimple on the inſide of his noſe; by riding to Boſton on a ſultry day, the inflammation ſpread to his cheeks, eyelids and forehead: ſoon after ſymptoms of a mortification appeared; the night before his death it reached his brain, and he died ſuddenly without a groan or ſtruggle.

He has left a widow, and three children by a former wife.

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor aut modus
Tam chari capitis? ——
——*Cui pudor, & juſtitiæ ſoror*
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?

We hear from Newbury that on Lord's Day the 5th Inſt. a Barn belonging to *Moſes Newell* was ſtruck by Lightning and entirely conſumed, with a large Quantity of Hay and a very valuable Horſe.

HARTFORD, Aug 26. 1770.

Meſſ. *Green & Watſon*,

Pleaſe to inſert the following *Queſtion* in your Paper.

Queſtion. WHAT is the difference betwixt an *Importer* and an *Indian?*

Anſ. 1. An Indian drinks Cyder——an Importer drinks the Blood of his Country.

2. An Indian is an Enemy only to himſelf——an Importer is an Enemy to America.

3. An Indian will ſometimes fulfil his Engagements—but the ſtrongeſt Cords, and the moſt ſolemn Engagements will not bind an Importer.

4. An Indian not having the Means of Light, is not ſubject to any tormenting reflections——an Importer is eternally haunted with Apparitions, and the Horrors of a guilty Conſcience.

5. An Importer, covered over with Tar, would ſhine with an artificial Luſtre——whereas the black Color of the Indian is natural.

6. How the Indians came *into* the Country is unknown——but if Importers ſhould have their Deſerts, there would be no Witchcraft in determining how they would go *out*. From whence it appears that the State of an Indian is much better than that of an Importer.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman on his Travels through England, dated London May 29*th.*

"I cannot conclude, notwithſtanding the ſhortneſs of my time, without ſaying ſomething of the manufacturing towns, through which I have been. At Birmingham the demand for goods is ſuch, that they have raiſed their prices: At Manchester goods are very ſcarce, no body having any on hand there, but one houſe, as the manufacturers, even in the American trade, deſparing of its being opened, have ſold their goods for other markets, & want ſeveral thouſand Weavers, who cannot be procured: At Halifax and Leeds, where goods are not only very ſcarce, but have advanced 15 per cent. within theſe 12 months, and difficult to be had, they ſay it would have been next to an impoſſibility to ſupply American orders, with thoſe they have executed already: People in the American trade have had but little to do, but thoſe concerned to other places have full buſineſs; and I find no place but Sheffield where goods are to be procured merely at any rate: Upon the whole, I do not know how it is, but I really looked upon our country to be of more conſequence to Great Britain than I find it to be."

BOSTON, Auguſt 27.

A Gentleman from Caſco-Bay informs us, That a Veſſel was arrived there from Ireland, in 7 Weeks, and brought Dublin Prints to the 29th of June: In which he read a Paragraph under London Head, That on the 21ſt June at 5 o'Clock in the Morning died the Right Hon. WILLIAM BECKFORD, Lord Mayor of London. And that Alderman TRECOTHICK ſucceeded him in that high Office.

A Letter from London mentions, that Capt. Daverſon was to leave London for this Place the latter End of June, and that no other Veſſel had put up for this Port.

The Committee of Inſpection at Salem have adverti[ſ]ed in the laſt Eſſex Gazette, one John Hendy, of that Place, as a Perſon acting in direct Oppoſition to the general Senſe of the Town, by perſiſting in his refuſal to ſign the Agreement againſt ſelling Tea, and in continuing to vend the ſame:—— In the ſame Paper is publiſhed the Names of the Perſons reſiding in this Town who have refuſed to reſhip their Goods.

Laſt Week one Barrett, of this Town, Labourer, went to Bed in the Evening, to all appearance well, but was found dead the next Morning.

Laſt Monday a Man was killed by Lightning at Sudbury, while at Work in the Field.

Laſt Friday died here, and the next Day was decently interred, Mr. William Godfrey, aged 46: He came from the Iſland of Antigua for the Recovery of his Health, and had been in Town but a few Days.

The Sloop Sally, Nicholas Williams, Maſter, from Barbadoes, bound to Newbern, North Carolina, was caſt away on Cape Hatteras, the 10th of July laſt; the People and ſome of the Rigging ſaved. The Captain arrived here laſt Friday in another Veſſel.

We hear Mr. *Cutler*, of Oxford, has commenced Suits againſt two Gentlemen in this Town, for the Damages he ſuſtained when his Goods were taken at Little-Cambridge, and brought here, and himſelf carted thro' the Streets. The Damages are laid at 2000l. each: The Actions are to be tried at Worceſter.

Laſt Saturday Morning Mr. John Law, of Stow, being ſomewhat diſordered in his Senſes, went out to his Barn, and there hung himſelf.

☞ *Some other Articles of NEWS, &c. we are obliged to omit for want of Room* ——

TO BE SOLD,

By Ralph Inman,

The beſt Newcaſtle Coals,
Hemp, Engliſh Duck of all Numbers,
Durham Flour of Muſtard in Quart & Pint Bottles,
Mens and Womens Kid Gloves,
An Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods cheap for Caſh,
Copper for Stills, &c &c.

On WEDNESDAY next;

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-ſtreet,

Silks, Chintzes, Callicoes, Iriſh Linnens, black Breeches Patterns, worſted Hoſe, Silk Mitts, Cotton Velvet, worſted Damaſks, Everlaſtings, Moreens, Pruſſianets, Hungarians, Wool Cards, &c. &c. Alſo a few Dozen of Taunton Ale.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

WEDNESDAY next —— Ten o'Clock.

On TUESDAY 11th Day of September
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the PROVINCE HOUSE,
All the genteel Houſe Furniture of
Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Bart.
Among which are,

All kinds of Mahogony Tables,

Chairs, Sconce and Pier Glaſſes, moſt excellent Feather Beds, a variety of Mahogony and other four Poſt Bedſteads, with ſeveral Suits of Bed Curtains with Window Curtains to ſuit; a very excellent eight Day Clock, Chimney Glaſſes; a great variety of rich China, Glaſs and Stone Ware; all Kinds of Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.—Alſo a Library of Books, 100 Orange and Lemmon Trees, and a few Fig and Cork Trees.

☞ The Furniture may be viewed on Saturday the 8th, and Monday the 10th of September, where a Catalogue of the whole may be ſeen.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

*** *The Sale to be continued from Day to Day till the whole is Sold* ——

To be Sold by Thomas Bromfield,
In Kingſtreet, BOSTON,

Homilies of the Church of England.
Dr. Edwards's Body of Divinity.
Eſſay on the proper Leſſons. By William Wogan, Eſq; late of Ealing in Eſſex. Recommended by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones, 4 Vols.
The late Rev. Mr. Samuel Walker's Chriſtian & Tracts.
An Addreſs to Perſons of Faſhion. Containing ſome Particulars relating to Balls, and a few occaſional Hints concerning Play-Houſes and Card-Tables: To which is introduced the Character of Lucinda, a Lady of the beſt Faſhion, and of moſt extraordinary Piety.
A ſerious Addreſs of the Clergy. By a Miniſter of the Church of England.
A Diſcourſe to LITTLE CHILDREN. Recommended by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones.
The Principles of Chriſtianity, as taught in Scripture: In ſeven Diſcourſes—on our loſt State in Adam—our Recovery by Jeſus Chriſt——the Neceſſity of Regeneration and Sanctification by the Holy Ghoſt. To which is prefixed, a Letter to a Clergyman. By Thomas Bowman, M. A. Vicar of Martham, Norfolk.
Encouragement for Sinners or Righteouſneſs attainable without Works; being the Subſtance of a Sermon preached at Chriſt Church, Spital Fields. By the Rev. Mr. Elliot, A. B. Chaplain of St. George's Hoſpital.

Wanted to Hire,

One Hundred Pounds, for a Year or more, for which good Security, well recommended, will be procured.—Any Perſon that has ſaid Sum to Let, are deſired to acquaint the Printers hereof, and they ſhall be waited upon as ſpeedily as may be.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe in Middle-Street, with a good Well of Water and a Ciſtern, a good Garden and Out-Houſes, late in the Occupation of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, deceaſed:—Alſo a ſmaller Houſe near it.

Enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare.*

Whereas *Sarah*, the Wife of me the Subſcriber, hath behaved in a vile Manner, keeping Company with wicked Men: Theſe are to forbid all People truſting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debts ſhe may contract from the Date hereof.

Roxbury, Aug. 25. 1770. *John* his *Barry*, Mark.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *Aug.* 25. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Harris from New London; Bartlet & Miller from North Carolina; Snow from Virginia; Freeman from Canſo; Turner from Newfoundland; Sanders from St. Lucia; Atwood from St. Croix: Freeman and Somes from Jamaica; Coleman from St. Euſtatia; Taylor from Hiſpaniola; Davis, Miller & Hodgkins from Cape Nichola.

CLEARED-OUT.

Lucas for Maryland; Church and Whitmarſh for Philadelphia; Clarke for Magdulene Iſlands; Harris for Surrinam; Homer for Quebec: Turner for Newfoundland; and Swann for Nova Scotia.

V Meaning the Merchants agreement To Find them, turn to Index Vol. 2.

* Vide Page 213 † This debate began on Mr Whitfields saying in one of his Sermons, Cain was the Father of Deists.

LONDON, June 2.

Yesterday Sir William Stephenson, Alderman Trecothick, Alderman Crosby, attended by the Sheriffs, and the Commons appointed a Committee to wait upon Lord Chatham, attended his Lordship, at his House in Pall-Mall, when Sir William Stephenson, in the Name of the Committee, addressed his Lordship to this Effect:

My Lord,

WE have the pleasing Satisfaction to deliver to your Lordships the grateful Thanks of the Citizens of London, for your Lordship's most eminent public Services; and we sincerely congratulate your Lordship, on being equally distinguished in the Direction of a glorious War, and in your Endeavours to restore the Principles of our most excellent Constitution.

And then he presented the Thanks of the Common-Council, which are as follow:

BECKFORD MAYOR.

A Common-Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Monday the Fourteenth of May, 1770.

A MOTION was made, and Question put, "That "the grateful Thanks of this Court be presented to the Right Honorable William Earl of Chatham, "for the Zeal he has shewn in Support of those most "valuable and sacred Privileges, the Right of Election, and the Right of Petition; and for his Wishes "and Declaration, That his Endeavours shall hereafter be used that Parliaments may be restored to their "original Purity, by shortening their Duration, and "introducing a more full and equal Representation; "an Act which will render his Name more honoured "by Posterity, than memorable Successes of the glorious War he conducted;" the same was resolved in the Affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

It is ordered, that the said Resolutions be fairly transcribed, and signed by the Town Clerk, and presented to his Lordship by Sir William Stephenson, Knt. Barlow Trecothick, Brass Crosby, Esqrs. Aldermen, and one of the Sheriffs of this City; George Bellas, Esq; Mr. Deputy Thomas Cocksedge, Mr. Deputy William Judd, Samuel Freeman, Esq; Mr. Arthur Beardmore, Mr. James Sharp, Mr. Deputy Richard Townsend, and Mr. John Anderson, Commoners.

HODGES.

To which his Lordship was pleased immediately to reply:

"*Gentlemen,*

IT is not easy for me to give expression to all I feel, on the extraordinary honour done to my public conduct by the City of London; a body so highly respectable on every account; but above all, for their constant assertion of the birth-rights of Englishmen, in every great crisis of the constitution.

In our present unhappy situation my duty shall be, on all proper occasions, to add the zealous endeavours of an individual to those legal exertions of constitutional rights, which to their everlasting honour, the city of London has made in defence of freedom of election, and freedom of petition, and for obtaining effectual reparation to the electors of Great-Britain. As to one point among the declarations which I am understood to have made, of my wishes for the public, permit me to say there has been some misapprehension; for with all my deference to the city, I am bound to declare, that I cannot recommend triennal parliaments as a remedy against that canker in the constitution, venality in elections; ready to submit my opinion to better judgment, if the wish for that measure shall become prevalent in the kingdom.

Purity of parliament is the corner-stone in the commonwealth; and as one obvious means to wards this necessary end is to strengthen and extend the natural relation between the constituents and the elected, I have, in this view, publickly expressed my earnest wishes for a more full and equal representation, by the addition of one Knight of the Shire in a county, as a farther balance to the mercenary boroughs. I have thrown out this idea with the just diffidence of a private man when he presumes to suggest any thing new on a high matter. Animated by your approbation, I shall with better hope continue humbly to submit it to the public wisdom, as an object to be most deliberately weighed, accurately examined, and maturely digested.

Having many times, when in the service of the Crown, and when retired from it, experienced, with gratitude, the favour of my fellow-citizens, I am now particularly fortunate that, with their good liking, I can offer any thing towards upholding this wisely-combined frame of mixed government against the decays of time, and the deviations incident to all human institutions; and I shall esteem my life honoured indeed if the City of London can vouchsafe to think that my endeavours have not been wanting to maintain the national honour, to defend the Colonies, and extend the commercial greatness of my country, as well as to preserve from violation the law of the land and the essential rights of the constitution.

May 29. It is said, a process was actually issued out of the Exchequer against L—d H—d, requiring that Nobleman to make up his accounts; and it is also said that he has already acknowledged the receipt of forty-three millions, but that the account of disbursements for thirty-eight millions only are yet delivered in, so that five millions remain to be accounted for. The ballance, however, when the whole is brought in, it is thought, will be very inconsiderable.

Wednesday two Common Councilmen, of opposite Principles, had such a warm Altercation in the Prince's Chamber at S. James's, that they spit in the each other's Face, and use of their Fists to decide the Dispute, which might have produced black Eyes and bloody Noses, had not a Gentleman of the Law, who observed them, come up, and told them, that for such Behaviour they were both liable to be imprisoned, and each to have one of his Hands cut off; which so intimidated the Heroes that they immediately disappeared, and made a precipitate Retreat homewards, not judging it safe to wait for the rest of their Brethren, whom they had accompanied hither.

Best *Merry Andrew* Playing Cards,

by the Gross, Dozen or single Pack, to be sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill.

Lord Holland

For LONDON,

The Ship BOSCAWEN, *Howard Jacobson* Commander, will be ready to take in on Tuesday next, having great Part of her Cargo engaged. Freighters or Passengers may agree with *John Rowe*, at his Store, or the Captain on board his Ship at *Rowe's* Wharf. *Boston, August* 20, 1770.

Whereas there are sundry Parcels of Goods that came in the *Boscawen* from *London*, still remain uncall'd for, and several Advertisements have already been in the Prints, for the Owners to produce their Bills of Lading and receive them, which they as yet have neglected to do:—THIS is therefore to give, once more, Public Notice, that unless the said Goods are called for by the Owners, and the Freight paid, before the Ship sails for *London*, the said Goods will be sold at Public Sale for the Freight and Expence attending the same.

Choice Vinegar for Pickles,

To be sold at

Blanchard's Wine Cellar,

On Dock Square.

Also, Red Port WINE of the Vintage of 1764. London PORTER at 8*s*. Sterl. or £.4 O.T. per Doz.

TO BE SOLD,

A large double Dwelling-House

and Land, now in Possession of Deacon *Jones* and Judge *Cradock*, situate in Newbury-Street, very convenient for two Families, and a Coach-House to each, as well as convenient Gardens for them: One Third of the Purchase Money to be paid within a Twelve-Month, and the Residue to remain as long as the Purchaser pleases, upon giving good Security for the Payment of it, with Interest.—For further Information enquire of JOSEPH CARNES, opposite the Rev. Dr. *Chauncy's* Meeting-House in *Boston*. *August* 18. 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

The Real and Personal Estate of

Isaac Gridley, Esq; deceased, consisting of divers Tracts of Land, with a large Brick Dwelling House, Brick Kitchen, Wood House, Barn, Coach House, Warehouse, &c. A large Wooden Dwelling House occupied by Two Tenants and a Ropewalk and Building, Store House, &c. situated near Fort Hill, together with the Implements for manufacturing Cordage, 7 Negro Men Slaves, Houshold Furniture, Beds, Looking Glasses of various kinds, Mahogany Tables,—&c.—&c. Enquire of his Executors. *Boston, August* 20, 1770.

JUST IMPORTED,

Excellent Red Port WINES,

of the Vintage of 1767, to be sold by CHARLES HAMOCK, at his Wine Cellar in Royal Exchange Lane.

Choice Cadiz SALT,

To be sold on board the Brigantine *William*, *Joseph Rotch*, Master, lying at *Griffin's* Wharf. For further Particulars enquire of

PETER HUGHES,

At his Store in Kingstreet, where there is to be had, The very best of Newcastle COALS.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of *Zaccheus Collins*, late of *Lynn*, deceased, and all who are indebted to said Estate, are desired immediately to settle the same, either with *Ezra Collins*, of *Boston*, *Enoch Collins*, of *Salem*, or *Samuel Collins*, of *Lynn*, Executors.

WANTED, A healthy Boy,

about 14 Years of Age, to serve as an Apprentice to a beneficial Trade. Such an one may hear of a good Place by enquiring of the Printers.

Wanted to Hire,

A Farm of 250 or 300 Acres,

more or less, good Land, chiefly under Improvement, with Dwelling House, Barns, &c. adjoining any public Road within 20 or 30 Miles of *Boston*. —Any Person whom this may suit, will immediately apply to the Printers and know further.

☞ The Stock will likewise be hired if acceptable.

TO BE SOLD, if applied for immediately,

A genteel SULKEY,

In a new Taste, compleatly fitted.——Enquire at Mr. *Brackett's* in School-Street.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of *William Richardson*, Esq; late of *Lancaster*, deceased, are desired to bring them in to us the Subscribers; and all that are indebted are desired to make speedy Payment.

William Richardson, } Administrators on
Samuel Ward, } said Estate.

Samuel Eliot

Has brought with him from LONDON,

Wool and Cotton Cards, Pistol Powder, Ravens Duck, Ticklingburg & Oznabrigs; which with a few Articles imported two Years ago, will be sold at the very lowest Rates at his SHOP near the Head of Dock-Square, and just above the Market.

Bibles and Testaments

To be had at the above Place.

Best Sperma Ceti *Candles*,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Pure Sperma Cæti Candles,

Manufactur'd and Sold by

Nathaniel Appleton & *Comp'y*,

At their Works adjoining the South Battery, *Boston*. *N.B.* Sperma Cæti Oil sold at the same Place.

POT and PEARL ASH.

Cash given for Merchantable POT and PEARL ASH, Inferior Qualities of POT-ASH and BLACK-SALTS,

By *Smith* & *Atkinson*,

At their STORE in King-Street—lately improved by RICHARD SMITH.

N.B. A small Assortment of English Goods, (imported before the late Agreements of the Merchants) to be sold, by Wholesale, very low for Cash or short Credit.——

All those who are indebted to

Caleb Blanchard,

Or have Accounts open with him, are desired to settle and pay their respective Ballances immediately. —This Notice he gives to every one without Exception—If they neglect to comply with the above Request, they must not blame him, should any disagreeable Consequences follow.

N. B. To be Sold by said BLANCHARD, one Half of a very burthensome good Sloop, about 85 Tons, well found.—Also a few Hogsheads of choice West India Rum.

TO BE SOLD,

A new Vessel, now on the Stocks

at *Ipswich*, 60 Feet Keel, 23½ Feet Beam, 10 Feet Hold, 4½ Feet between Decks, and can be finished in two Months, or less time, if required. Enquire of *Abraham Choate*, at *Ipswich*. *Aug.* 9. 1770.

TO BE LET,

A large Brick Dwelling-House,

situate in Leverett's Lane, near the Quakers Meeting, now in the Occupation of *Richard Dana*, Esq; Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

A small convenient Tenement,

with or without a Shop, at the lower End of Milk Street.—Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop lately kept by Mr. James Jackson, *in Union-Street*,

A great Variety of English Goods

at the Sterling Cost. The Sale to be continued at said Place until the whole of the Goods are disposed of.

N. B. All the above Goods were Imported before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Smith,

At his Store opposite to the Golden-Ball,

Jamaica & other Sugar by the Hogshead, Barrel & smaller Quantity, old Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy, West India & New England Rum, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine in Pipes & Quarter Casks, Jarr Oil, Flour, Ground & Race Ginger, Cocoa, Pepper, Allspice, Chocolate, Indigo, Allum by the Hogshead, Copperas, Brimstone, Rozin, Lime by the Hogshead, Ravens Duck, a Quantity of Philadelphia Leather Breeches, and many other Articles cheap for Cash.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of Newfoundland

BREAD, on very reasonable Terms.—Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.